

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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**WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:**  
Temp. 54-58 (48-52). Tomorrow fair.  
24-26 (18-20). Yesterday's temp. 50-54.  
**LONDON:** Variable. Temp. 54-58 (48-52).  
Variable. Yesterday's temp. 50-54.  
**CHAMBERLAIN:** Moderate. BOMBS: Cloudy.  
24-26 (18-20). NEW YORK: Variable.  
24-26 (18-20). Yesterday's temp. 50-54.

Algeria	19.5	Libya	21.0
Belgium	15.5	Morocco	21.0
Denmark	15.5	Norway	21.0
France	15.5	Portugal	21.0
Germany	15.5	Spain	21.0
Greece	15.5	Sweden	21.0
India	15.5	Switzerland	21.0
Italy	15.5	Turkey	21.0
Japan	15.5	U.S. Military (C-130)	21.0
Israel	15.5	Yugoslavia	21.0

28,514

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1974

Established 1887

## Ford Backs Use of CIA in Chile: No Role in Coup

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT).—President Ford strongly decried the clandestine use of the Central Intelligence Agency to assist opposition forces in Chile, but he denied that the government was involved in the coup that overthrew the government of Salvador Allende last year.



Richard Helms

### Ford Denies CIA and Nixon Made a Deal

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT).

President Ford said last night

that he had made "no deal" with

President Nixon and that

the major reason for his

decision to grant an unconditional

pardon to Mr. Nixon was

the "national interest."

At a news conference in the

White House, his second since

becoming president, Mr. Ford

conceded that he had been

surprised by the intervention

in Chile, but he said that

the CIA effort in Chile, the

President said, "was made in

case to help and assist the

preservation of opposition news-

papers and electronic media and

to preserve opposition political

parties."

"I think this is in the best

interests of the people in Chile

and certainly in our best inter-

est," he said.

Mr. Ford's account of the type

and purpose of the intervention

in Chile differed in part at least

from that provided to Congress

in April by William Colby, the

present director of central in-

terference.

Earlier in the day, congressional sources said that the staff of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee has recommended charges of contempt of Congress against Richard Helms, former director of central intelligence, and three retired Nixon administration officials because of their allegedly misleading testimony last year about the CIA's role in Chile.

Newspaper reports

Newspaper reports a week ago said that the CIA was authorized to spend millions of dollars to make it impossible for Mr. Allende to govern.

Asked about these reports, the President made a broad defense of such clandestine operations. "Our government, like other governments, does take certain actions in the intelligence field to help implement foreign policy and protect national security," Mr. Ford said.

He added that he had been "reliably" informed that "Communist nations spend vastly more money than we do for the same kind of purpose."

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terference.

Secret Panel

Mr. Colby testified that \$350,000 was authorized by the 40 Committee, a secret intelligence review panel then headed by Henry Kissinger, to bribe members of the Chilean parliament in late 1970, shortly before it ratified Mr. Allende's election.

The subcommittee report involved a different aspect of the dispute over Chile—that officials of the Nixon administration deliberately misled the Senate.

The report, according to the congressional sources, named, besides Mr. Helms, Charles Meyer, former assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Edward Korry, ambassador to Chile from 1967 to 1971, and William Broe, former director of clandestine activities for the CIA in Latin America.

The report said that Mr. Helms, Mr. Meyer and John Edgar Hoover, former assistant secretary of the former assistant secretary of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



DEFENSE LINE—School buses bring black students from Roxbury to South Boston under police guard.

## Boston School Attendance Rises, Trouble Area Calm

BOSTON, Sept. 17 (AP).—School attendance rose while racially tense South Boston remained quiet today, the fourth day of court-ordered busing to integrate city schools.

Despite the calm, hundreds of police lined the streets around South Boston High School, a formerly all-white school in the middle of a poor neighborhood where racial violence broke out last week.

At the high school, 117 black pupils went to class today, compared with 87 the day before. There were 60 whites—five more than yesterday. The school is supposed to have 1,031 white children and 380 blacks.

School officials said overall attendance in the city was slightly higher than the 70 per cent recorded yesterday.

William Field, the headmaster of South Boston High, said, "I think things are going reasonably well on a day-to-day basis. We'll have a trying year, but we'll have a successful one."

He predicted that it would be three years before the high school was fully integrated.

Yesterday, crowds of teenagers and mothers skirmished with the police around the school. Twenty-two persons were arrested as whites marched through the streets and confronted police lines.

## EEC Aides Agree to Develop A Common Policy on Energy

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Ministers of the European Economic Community today agreed to develop a common energy policy.

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, who presided at the meeting of the nine-nation community's foreign ministers, said that the agreement "expressed the political intent of the community to start its own energy policy."

Earlier attempts to frame an energy policy failed in July when Britain vetoed a set of principles and guidelines prepared by the EEC Executive Commission, because it felt the draft stressed too much the existence of the Common Market as an autonomous body.

EEC officials said that today's agreement was made possible when Britain's partners dropped such references and instead called for a "close coordination of the member states, enabling the community to progressively express a joint view on problems touching on cooperation with producing countries and with the other consuming countries."

The agreement called for the calculation of joint consumption and production targets to direct national policies and guide the EEC's energy producers and consumers.

Guidelines included in the agreement called for:

- A slowdown of energy consumption growth, a slowdown to be achieved by more rational use and conservation.
- An increase in nuclear energy production.
- Intensive use of the EEC's own oil and solid-fuel resources.
- Diversification of outside supply sources.
- Joint research and development of new technologies.

The ministers agreed to hold a

## Argentine Police Physician Slain

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 17 (AP).—A police physician, presumed to be linked to a rightist group, was shot to death at his home today, police sources said.

The victim, identified as Alejandro Bartoch, a doctor for the special and professional services branch of the Buenos Aires police, was believed linked to a Peronist band that has claimed guerrilla-style activities against the Peronist left.

## With \$300,000 Ransom, Comrade Japanese Terrorists Fly Out After Releasing All Hostages

THE HAGUE, Sept. 17 (AP).—Three armed Japanese Red Army terrorists ended their siege of the French Embassy here tonight, released the ambassador and eight other men they had held since Friday and left the Netherlands by air. They were reported to be heading to Damascus.

Dutch Finance Minister Willem Duisenberg said on national television that they were given \$300,000 ransom, but he did not say who had paid the money. The French government had rejected a demand for \$1 million.

The terrorists were accompanied on an Air France Boeing 707 by a Red Army comrade, Yutaka Furuya, who was released from a French prison a few hours after they took over the embassy last Friday. A Dutch pilot and first officer and a British engineer were the plane's volunteer crew.

No Advance Notice

Officials at Schiphol Airport, midway between Amsterdam and The Hague, said it was uncertain whether authorities at Damascus would let the aircraft land. Syrian government officials said they had no advance notice of the flight.

Transavia Holland BV, the Dutch supplemental airline that supplied volunteers to fly the aircraft, said it could stay airborne for at least 3 1/2 hours. "This would include all of the Middle East and a good part of northern Africa," said a spokesman.

The terrorists entered the plane with the hostages, who left one by one as the plane's crew entered. The ambassador, Count Jacques Senard, 54, was the last to leave, as Furuya was led aboard.

Mr. Senard was reunited with his wife at the airport. Witnesses said he "didn't look too tired" after his ordeal of just over 100 hours. The terrorists abandoned three hostages in the embassy. All hostages were reported to be in satisfactory condition. Two women hostages were released early yesterday.

The Transavia pilot, Capt. Hendrikus Sierks, and his crew met with the terrorists in the embassy today to work out details of the escape. The other crewmen were co-pilot Ruud van de Zwaal and flight engineer Barry Knight.

At the end of the drama began as the terrorists, the ambassador and five other hostages came into the lobby of the French Embassy from the top floor, their location since the episode began. The ambassador's hands were bound, but the other hostages held their hands above their heads.

The terrorists herded their six captives out of the embassy two-by-two and at gunpoint.

Once inside a dark-blue police bus, they smashed the windows to command a clear field of fire. Escorted by four police motorcycle outriders, the bus covered the 30-minute drive to the airport without incident.

Dutch officials were reluctant to give details of the agreement that prompted the terrorists to surrender their hostages, but a Transavia spokesman said the terrorists had agreed to exchange three hostages for the aircraft, three more for the crew and the remaining three—including the ambassador—for Furuya.

Furuya is a Red Army mem-

ber who had been held in France since July. After his arrest, he told French authorities that he had been sent to France to carry out terrorist attacks against French targets.

The Red Army has been blamed for several terrorist assaults, the most notorious a May, 1973, attack on Israel's Lydda (now Ben Gurion) Airport in which 26 persons died, including two of the three Japanese terrorists.

Mr. Sierks, the 42-year-old pilot, reported that at least one of the terrorists had an engineering background and had taken a 10-day course in the systems of the Boeing 707. "He is very familiar with its performance," the pilot said.

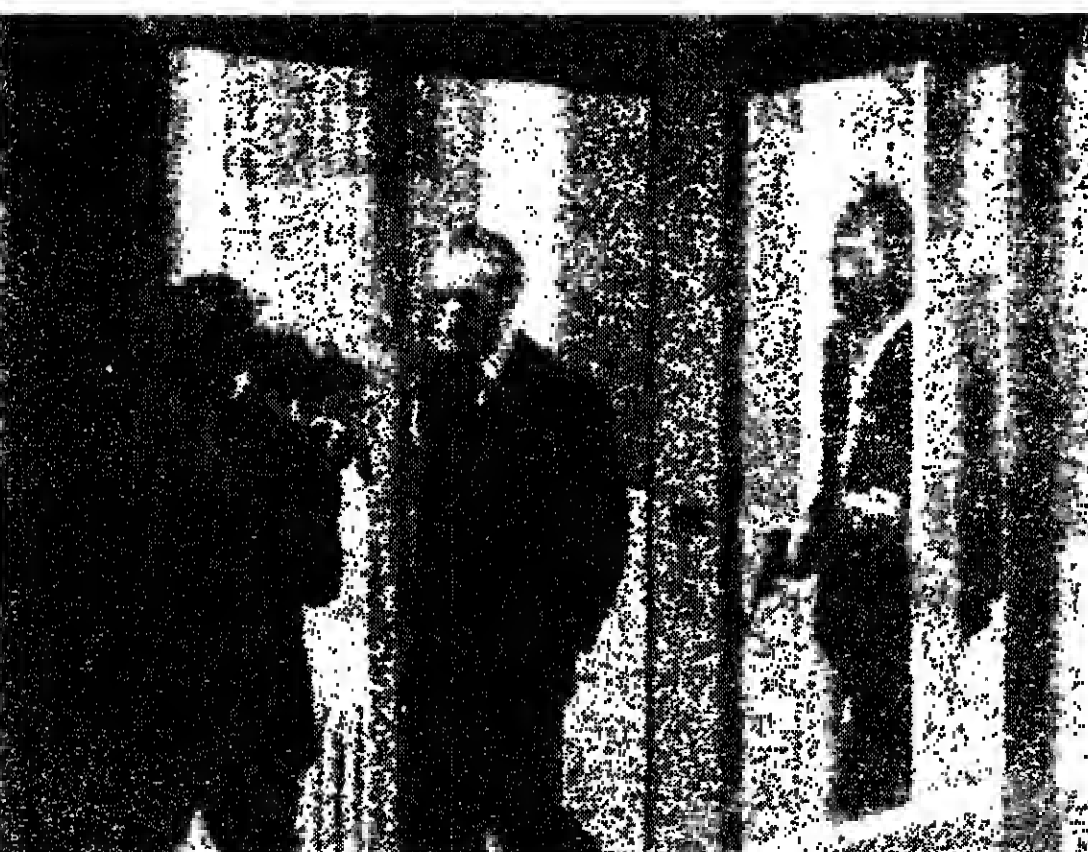
The terrorists specified a 707 for their getaway aircraft after taking their hostages and demanding freedom for Furuya.

Mr. Sierks and the crew were

the first outsiders known to have met the terrorists face to face.

Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl had directed negotiations by telephone.

Furuya, 35, was flown to the Netherlands a few hours after the embassy was occupied in response to a demand by the terrorists that he be freed. He was allowed to talk with the gunmen by telephone, but had remained (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



French Ambassador to the Netherlands Jacques Senard (center), his hands bound, follows another hostage out of the embassy at The Hague as guerrilla follows with pistol.

## \$450-Million Pact Ready for Signing Kuwait Said to Plan U.S. Arms Deal

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Kuwait is to sign a contract this week for \$450 million in American arms and equipment, including advanced design Hawk surface-to-air missiles, and will soon open final negotiations for American fighter-bombers, Arab military sources said today.

The Kuwaiti decision to buy American warplanes instead of British Jaguar aircraft represents a commercial and strategic victory for the United States in the escalating race to sell arms and gain influence in the oil-rich countries of the Persian Gulf.

But the pending negotiations emphasize a growing American dilemma on arms sales to Arab countries. Prospective Arab customers are reportedly pressing for more sophisticated fighters with greater range and firepower than Washington appears to be willing to provide.

Strong reaction from Israel and its supporters in Washington can be expected if the Arab desires are met.

But Arab military analysts are saying privately that the United States runs the risk of being accused even by its Arab friends of trying to pawn off inferior goods on the Arabs and thereby losing sales that would help the economically depressed American aerospace industry and give the United States more leverage in the Arab world.

Kuwait, which is involved in a \$1-billion expansion of its tiny armed forces, has already rebuffed American efforts to push the Northrop F-5E in sales negotiations that began nearly 18 months ago.

The Kuwaitis turned toward the British Jaguars rather than accept the smaller plane. But American hints that a large arms package deal would imply a strengthening of American-Kuwait defense ties, and a willingness to offer larger aircraft, have brought the Kuwaitis back around to committing themselves to buy American.

Kuwait, which is concerned about a continuing Russian arms buildup in neighboring Iraq, is shopping for 38 fighter-bombers to go with a squadron of French Mirage F-1s ordered earlier this year.

Skyhawk and Corsair

American planes under discussion are the McDonnell-Douglas Skyhawk, one of the mainstays of the Israeli Air Force, and the more recent, longer-range LTV (Ling-Temco-Vought) A-7 Corsair.

The Corsair, a Navy light attack bomber, is capable of reaching the borders of Israel from Kuwait. It has been exported to only a few countries in Western Europe.

The Pentagon is said to have recommended to Kuwait the A-4, an older model of the Skyhawk than that possessed by the Israelis, who have made significant modifications in the aircraft.

In Saudi Arabia, the United States faces a similar problem. King Faisal is reported by reliable Arab sources to be under pressure from young Saudi pilots and high-ranking Egyptian officers who have taken on a formal advisory role in Saudi Arabian arms purchases to reject American efforts to sell 32 F-5Es to the Saudi Air Force.

The Saudis have been ranked by reports circulating in Riyadh that a U.S. Defense Department evaluation team that visited Saudi Arabia this summer concluded that Saudi pilots are not sufficiently prepared to handle and maintain more sophisticated aircraft. The team reportedly stressed the ease of maneuverability and maintenance of the

## U.S. Retains America's Cup

The America's Cup will once again remain in America as the U. S. yacht Courageous scored its fourth straight triumph over Australian challenger Southern Cross in the sport's most prestigious event.

Courageous ended things in the best-of-seven series on Rhode Island Sound with a humiliating 7 minute-19 second victory. U.S. yachts have now successfully defended the America's Cup all 22 times since the first competition in 1851. See details on Page 15.



West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (center) meeting aides.



## Opening Way for New Shipment

## India Will Pledge Not to Use U.S. Uranium for A-Blasts

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI)—India is prepared to give assurances that none of the nuclear fuel it obtains from the United States will be used for conducting atomic explosions, a spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission has disclosed.

As a result, the spokesman said, the United States plans to continue the shipment of enriched uranium fuel for the Tarapur atomic power plant that was built in India with American technical and financial assistance.

The United States had threatened to cut off the supply of atomic fuel unless India gave assurances that the plutonium produced in the power plant would not be used in any type of nuclear explosion. The United States had sought the assurances after India last May detonated what it described as a peaceful nuclear explosion with plutonium that it had obtained in a reactor supplied by Canada.

Initially, according to officials, India refused to provide specific assurances, giving instead what officials regarded as an ambiguous, unresponsive reply to an American letter. The issue was raised again in discussions in Vienna in the last few days between Dixie Lee Ray, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, and Homi Sethi, chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission. The two officials are in Vienna to attend a meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Reply Seen Soon  
As a result of those discussions, an AEC spokesman here said, "We are expecting the necessary assurances shortly" from the Indian government. In the assurance, according to the spokesman, the Indian government would specify that any plutonium produced in the reactor would be used only as fuel in the Tarapur power plant, thus ruling out the diversion of the fissionable material into an explosive device.

On the basis of the anticipated assurances, the spokesman said, the AEC is proceeding with plans to make a second shipment of

uranium fuel for the Tarapur plant, next month. The first of four shipments for refueling the power plant was made shortly after the Indian explosion last May.

Shortly after the explosion, India entered into an agreement for atomic cooperation with Argentina. The timing of the agreement so shortly after the Indian explosion may have been coincidental, in the opinion of American officials.

Officials of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, however, are following implementation of the cooperative agreement with some concern since both nations are regarded as likely to acquire atomic weapons. Neither has signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, which prohibits a nation from acquiring atomic weapons.

## Review of Policy

The growing prospect of proliferation of atomic weapons has prompted a high-level policy review within the administration, it was disclosed yesterday. Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco said at a joint meeting of two House Foreign Affairs subcommittees that the policy review, to be conducted under the leadership of the State Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, had been ordered recently by the National Security Council.

Mr. Sisco appeared before the subcommittees to defend the proposed sale of atomic power plants to Israel and Egypt, a plan worked out by former President Richard Nixon during his trip to the Middle East last spring.

Mr. Sisco said that negotiations with the two countries on safe-guard agreements covering the atomic power plants were proceeding more slowly than had been expected. The Egyptians, he said, had raised a number of "technical questions" about a draft agreement that the United States submitted in June and then subsequently revised. Thus far, he said, there has been no response from the Israeli government to the American draft agreement.



LEFT JABS—Children in Sao Paulo, Brazil, are held by their parents as medical authorities vaccinate them against meningitis, which has killed 30 persons there.

## Election Manifesto Issued

## U.K. Liberals Set Out to End 2-Party System

LONDON, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—The Liberal party, emerging as a third force in economically stricken Britain, today launched a determined attack on the two-party system which has been the rule in Parliament here for most of the past half-century.

Leader Jeremy Thorpe, issuing the Liberal manifesto for the second general election within a year, condemned the old system as one which alternated between the party of capitalism and the party of trade unions—each committed, he said, to the reversal of most of the other's policies.

"We are unashamedly entering this election to break the two-party system," he said at a press conference as the Liberals became the last of the three major

parties to publish a manifesto for the election, which is expected on Oct. 10.

"Make or Break"  
Mr. Thorpe warned his supporters: "This election will make or break Britain."

The country is reeling under a severe economic crisis which the Liberal manifesto described as the worst since the dark days of the 1930s. Neither the Labor nor Conservative party has disagreed over this point—that the country is in trouble.

Since the last election, on Feb. 28, Britain has been ruled by a minority Labor government which will call the new election, it said, to gain bigger parliamentary support to push through strong measures.

The old two-party structure is not the only solid British tradition that will come under fire.

"Public Enterprise"

The Labor party, in its manifesto yesterday, said it has determined to bring about drastic changes in British industry, increasing public control of many concerns and setting up government agencies to be called "public enterprises."

Against these forces for change, the Conservative party last week offered a firm line in dealing with trade unions and greater reliance on private enterprise, with cuts in public spending.

The Liberal manifesto, declaring "we are living beyond our means," advocated statutory wage and wage control to combat inflation, but said this could not be done without a program of social reform.

"It is dangerous to attack inflation without at the same time protecting those who are most vulnerable to its effects," it said. It called for a statutory minimum earnings level—two-thirds of the average national wage—and new company laws to manage manage-

## Pope's Return to Vatican

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI will return to the Vatican tomorrow from his summer palace here, informed sources said.

## U.S. Negotiator at SALT, Set To Restart, 'Optimistic' on '75

GENEVA, Sept. 17 (AP).—Chief U.S. negotiator U. Alexis Johnson says he is "reasonably optimistic" that the United States and the Soviet Union could agree next year in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2) on a comprehensive curbing of offensive nuclear weapons.

He also said the talks, which resume here tomorrow, after a half-year recess, are likely to become a permanent institution "to maintain a channel of continuing communication in this vital field which involves the life and death of both of our countries as well as much of the rest of our world."

His forecasts were released today in an interview with the U.S. Information Agency, printed in the U.S. mission bulletin here. Mr. Johnson's remarks seemed

to underline that the United States is no longer pressing for an interim ceiling on deployment of multiple warhead missiles, or MIRVs.

"While I would not wish to preclude the possibility of an agreement in a more limited area, such as MIRVs, our objective nevertheless is going to be to have a more comprehensive agreement—hopefully including MIRVs," Mr. Johnson said.

The United States has deployed thousands of MIRVs and the Russians, who started testing them last year, have deployed none. If and when they do, they would take the lead in warheads deployed because they have more powerful rockets and a greater number of land-based launchers. The lead in MIRVs so far has offset a substantial Russian advantage in the number of missile launchers granted them under a 1972 interim agreement limiting offensive strategic systems.

In the Moscow summit in July, former President Richard Nixon and Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev failed to agree on a U.S.-proposed limit on MIRVs. They also abandoned the goal of a "permanent" agreement on restricting offensive weapons and instead are seeking a 10-year accord. The five-year interim agreement limiting the number of land and sea-based missiles was extended. But it does not cover MIRVs nor long-range bombers, in which the United States also has a large lead.

Asked whether both sides would be willing to include strategic bombers in a comprehensive accord, Mr. Johnson said: "I think it is accepted that the whole question is how. For instance, how to equate bombers and missiles is a complicated one," he said.

Mr. Johnson today called on the chief Soviet negotiator, Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semak, in preparation for the new talks.

ments responsible equally to shareholders and employees.

The manifesto declared the party's faith in membership in the European Economic Community. "The Labor party has said it will let the people decide within 12 months, if it is decided, whether to remain in the community, a decision probably to be made by referendum."

## Ford Defends Secret Use of CIA in Chile

(Continued from Page 1)

Treasury for international affairs, might have committed perjury in their testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations in the spring of 1973, the sources said.

The staff report, written by Jerome Levinson, chief counsel of the subcommittee, was prepared last week at the request of Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the chairman. It was distributed to subcommittee members over the weekend.

Discrepancy in Testimony  
At issue is the discrepancy between the testimony presented to the subcommittee last year about the CIA's activities in Chile and recent reports that the agency had been authorized to spend more than \$8 million from 1970 to 1973 in a covert attempt to make it impossible for President Allende to govern.

In addition, the sources said, the report cited Mr. Hennessey's testimony that the Nixon administration's economic sanctions against Chile were based exclusively on its lower credit rating after Mr. Allende's election. It was reported Sunday that Secretary of State Kissinger, then President Nixon's adviser for national security affairs, had personally headed the panel that decided shortly after Mr. Allende's election in 1970 to attempt to cut off all economic aid and international credits.

The allegations against the officials stemmed from their testimony on a reported attempt by officials of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. to seek to interfere in Chile's domestic politics.

The contempt-of-Congress recommendations would have to be voted upon by the Foreign Relations Committee and then the full Senate before being forwarded to the Justice Department for possible prosecution. Under the law, such contempt is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000 and a jail sentence of one to 12 months.

Full Committee Probe  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Sen. Church said that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee decided unanimously today to investigate the CIA activities in Chile.

He also said that the committee decided to put aside for now the subcommittee report.

Report Deplores Jail Conditions in West Bengal  
LONDON, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Amnesty International has reported that thousands of political prisoners in the Indian state of West Bengal had been held without trial since 1971 in grossly overcrowded conditions.

A nine-page report by the London-based civil rights organization said some prisoners had been kept in chains for up to two years.

It said serious allegations of torture have been leveled against jail guards and police in West Bengal by many of the estimated 15,000 to 20,000 so-called Naxalites detained there.

The Naxalites are alleged members or supporters of the Communist party of India.

Amnesty International said it had not adopted the prisoners as "prisoners of conscience" since members of the movement had committed violence. But it pointed out that many of them were being detained without trial as sympathizers, rather than convicted for specific criminal offenses.

## Cites 'Occupation,' Refugees' Status

## Clerides Says Turks Block Peace

NICOSIA, Sept. 17 (UPI).—President Glafkos Clerides said today that there can be no peaceful solution to the Cyprus crisis while Turkey occupies more than a third of the island and nearly half the Greek Cypriot population is homeless.

"Let there not be the slightest misconception that there can be a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem as a result of which 40 per cent of the land will remain in the hands of the Turkish Army and more than 300,000 Greek Cypriots will be reduced to becoming permanent refugees," Mr. Clerides said at an informal news conference.

He said that the 300,000 Greek Cypriot refugees "are where they are because they have been forced out of their homes by the invading force, which still remains in Cyprus and which still occupies their homes."

Turkish Intentions  
He said that statements by the Turkish side and the Turkish government "have shown that they have no intention of allowing the refugees to return to their homes during the course of negotiations."

"There are indications that Turkey contemplates within the context of a solution to the Cyprus problem, that the homes of Greek Cypriots who have been forcibly ejected should be used to house the Turks who live in the south."

"Under these circumstances, it is clear to me that there is no possibility of finding a solution to the Cyprus problem and that there will have to be a very long struggle," Mr. Clerides said.

Mr. Clerides, who spoke to newsmen hours before the arrival of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichov, refused to comment when asked if he would seek military assistance from Moscow.

He said that he would ask Mr. Ilyichov what practical measures the Soviet Union could take to ward helping in the solution of the Cyprus problem.

Mr. Ilyichov, formerly the Kremlin's top negotiator in its dispute with China, spent the weekend in Greece after talks with Turkish leaders in Ankara. He met Foreign Minister George Avramis and later said that the Soviet Union and Greece hold identical views on how to settle the Cyprus problem.

He said that Moscow supports Greece in calling for "the removal of foreign troops from Cyprus and an international conference for a settlement of the crisis."

Before the arrival of the first Soviet envoy to visit Cyprus since the Turkish invasion of July 30, left-wing Greek Cypriot organizations, including the Communist-led labor federation PEO, appealed for "more active and resolute support for Cyprus" by Moscow.

## Makarios Plans Return

PARIS, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Outgoing Cypriot President Makarios said in an interview published here today that he would resume his duties as president after the Cyprus crisis is resolved.

Speaking in London, Mr. Makarios said that he would accept a temporary leave of absence from his duties as president to accept a special mission to Greece and Turkey, saying that this would be a step toward formal peace.

## Ecevit Wins Party Approval For Dissolving Turk Regime

ANKARA, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit held a final cabinet meeting today before handing in his resignation.

The last action of Mr. Ecevit's divided coalition government was to recommend that martial law extend for 45 days in 10 strategic provinces along the Greek border and the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts.

Parliament will be recalled Thursday to approve the extension of martial law, which was

declared after Turkey's of Cyprus on July 30.

Mr. Ecevit, who yesterday thanked his Cabinet to port through the diffi of the Cyprus crisis, tried to do something our country," he was to have said.

Trip Opposed  
The disputes within month-old government to hostilities Saturday Vice-Premier Nesimuddin and six other Islam el elections party (N isers moved to stop a front visiting Scandinavia Mr. Ecevit yesterday his visits to Norway, Finland and Denmark the political crisis.

Leaders of Mr. Ecevit

Hean People's party (R formally approved his quit and he was expect his resignation to Fabri Koruturk within But the 49-year-old may be out of office at ter of hours. As less biggest political party, peated to be asked to other administration, lead Turkey to early e

Mr. Ecevit has sugg the elections be held in hit it may be diffie gauge elections during Turkish winter.

## Alternatives Vie

In the meantime, i to form a coalition right-wing Democrats suggest that the RPP minority government.

At a press confere day, Mr. Ecevit blame for the government's e

He expressed his fidence in Mr. E. accused him of m promises and interfe affairs of other minis



BOWING OUT—Leopold Benites of Ecuador (right) delivers his final address before the end of the UN General Assembly as Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim receives it.

## UN Assembly Opens With Heavy Agenda

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 17 (UPI).—The General Assembly opened its 29th annual session today with Arab economic power bidding to become the decisive factor in its political decisions.

The assembly elected Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika as president to succeed Ambassador Leopoldo Benites of Ecuador.

Then it embarked on a 13-week course of debate, consultation, confrontation and negotiation through an agenda of 112 items, the heaviest workload ever to face an assembly at its start.

The first political business of the assembly was admission of Bangladesh, the Caribbean island of Grenada and Guinea-Bissau, formerly Portuguese Guinea. This brought UN membership to 138 countries.

Following congratulatory speeches to the new members, Mr. Bouteflika and to Mr. Benites, the assembly adjourned until tomorrow when President Ford will make an address.

Mr. Ford is scheduled to arrive in New York tomorrow morning.

2 Lebanese Ministers Say They Will Resign

BEIRUT, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Two Lebanese cabinet ministers announced here today that they had decided to resign from the government because of "difficulties in carrying out their duties."

They are Interior Minister Bahij Takkiedin and Petroleum and Industry Minister Tewfik Asaf, who represent the National Struggle Front headed by Kamal Jumblatt, leader of the Socialist Progressive party.

accompanied by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

There was speculation that Mr. Ford would announce a major fund contribution for the relief of poorer countries caught in the economic squeeze which followed last spring's energy crisis.

But diplomatic sources said that whatever the U.S. offers would be in dollars, and no more expected from Washington.

Therefore, the aid will be bilaterally and not through the UN, which is registered with the UN as part of its program.

That program was by last spring's special session, organized by files after the oil-price rises raised prices by 12

The Arabs were 3 urging a new economic even the balance of world's rich and poor but the UN has successful in getting a tributions.

Waldheim Urges States to Drop Selfish Interests

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 17 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim expressed the hope today that UN members would abandon selfish interests in the General Assembly session starting tomorrow and that they would cooperate in solving global economic and social problems.

Mr. Waldheim told a news conference that the efforts of last spring's special session to create a new world economic order in the aftermath of the energy crisis would be a dominant issue at the 13-week, 29th annual assembly sessions.

"There is a trend to nationalism, a trend to try to solve problems on a national basis and not on an international scale," Mr. Waldheim said. "The assembly has a good chance to tackle the problems on an international basis and I hope that economic and social problems will be dealt within a constructive spirit of give-and-take."

"The important thing is whether governments are ready to cooperate and to give up their selfish interests," he added.

## Science Th Skeptical On a Miracle

STON, Switzerland, (Reuters).—Hundreds of grims have been filling last week through a village of stone to gaze on the of the living eye is peered suddenly in wooden statue of the priest Padre Pio.

But yesterday the left disappointed. A s it was a large egg wh had laid by chance statue's eye socket.



سكنا من الامل



## Nixon Illness Cited in Bid to Kill Subpoena

His Lawyers Oppose A Civil-Suit Order

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon's lawyers contended yesterday in a motion seeking to quash a subpoena that, because of illness, Mr. Nixon should not be required to testify about security measures taken during his appearance at a rally in Charlotte, N.C., in 1971.

The motion, filed here yesterday and released today, also asked that the subpoena be quashed because Mr. Nixon's actions, at that time, were covered by presidential privilege, and because the documents and tape recordings requested also are privileged.

Mr. Nixon has been ordered to testify by entering a deposition in Santa Ana, Calif., next Tuesday, in a civil suit filed by 21 persons in Charlotte. They contend that White House aides and local officials illegally prevented them from attending a rally in honor of the Rev. Billy Graham.

Mr. Nixon spoke at the event. Attorneys Herbert Miller Jr. and Raymond Larroca contended that the former President's illness imposes a special hardship with regard to the deposition. Their motion said, in part:

"In the opinion of his personal physician, Mr. Nixon has in recent weeks shown serious fatigue. He has suffered a recurrence of the phlebitis he had in June of this year, and a new venous blood clot has formed in his upper left leg."

The motion said claims of presidential privilege should be honored in civil proceedings unless it has been shown in advance "that the information does not fall within the privilege."

A hearing on the motion is scheduled for next Monday in U.S. District Court.

In New York, one of Mr. Nixon's daughters, Julia Eisenhower, said today that her father would probably enter a hospital within a week for treatment of his phlebitis.

She said the former President's condition was improving and that he was "just going to get some things checked."

Mrs. Eisenhower termed as "crazy" reports that Mr. Nixon's mind was wandering. "I think he is doing very well under the circumstances," she said.

She commented after taping five shows of an NBC-produced television program, "Not for Women Only."

"Of course, he's not on top of the world," she said of Mr. Nixon. She said that while under the strain of the nation's "highest office her father felt that 'you've done all you can for your country.'"

She said: "It's a letdown when you leave."

She quoted her mother as saying Mr. Nixon was "irritable" as a result of his illness, but said that her mother was handling the situation "very well."

Mrs. Eisenhower said that her parents were not reading newspapers.

**Cholera in Hannover**  
HANNOVER, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—The residence here of 240 foreign workers has been placed under quarantine because one tenant, a Portuguese, contracted cholera on a bus trip from his homeland. Portugal has had more than 1,500 cases of cholera since April.

acknowledged that the States had engaged in activities to destabilize the of the late Marxist President, Salvador Allende.

He said that the action on "in the best interest of the people of Chile and, certainly our best interest."

He asserted "very strongly" the United States is not "have a depression." The has problems, he said, "I'm going to come up with I hope will solve those."

"A very major decision" will "within the next few days."

"I've food aid 'for human purposes,'" Mr. Ford announced such a decision in press to the United Nations tomorrow.

He went the furthest he date toward saying out-at Mr. Nixon had committed offenses and ity of other crimes against him.

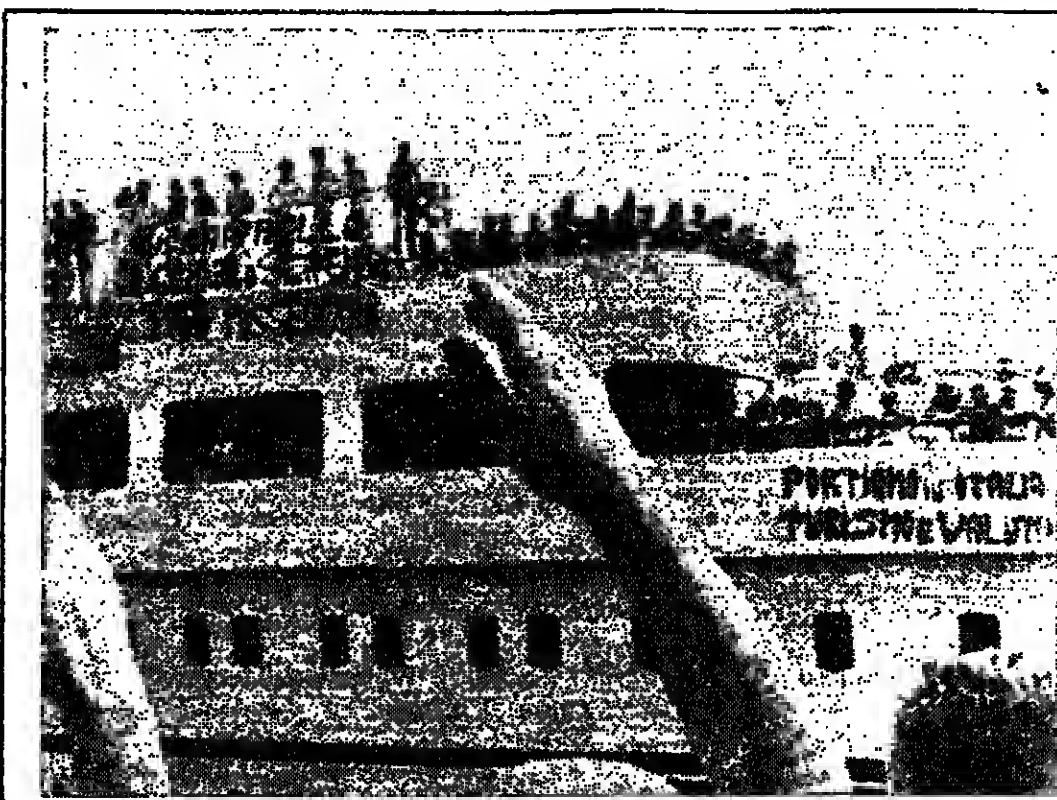
He said that Mr. Nixon had named and disgraced "by nation."

He said that the fact that ners of the House Committee had unan-agreed that the President is guilty of an impeachable offense was "very persuasive."

He said that the acceptance ardon by Mr. Nixon "can ried by many, if not all, imission of guilt."

He said that the news conference was old on the eve of Rosh h, the Jewish New Year, I appeared to be making ect appeal for both his rs and his nationwide ay to rest the sub-Watergate and Mr. pardon.

He indicated that he has tion of appointing any commission to prepare a rt on the whole Water-air. The records of the udiciary Committee, the prosecutor and of past ding criminal trials, he l, would make the "full-ailable to the American



## CREW'S VIEW

The Italian liner Raffaello arrives in Naples from New York bearing a poster that reads: "We bring Italy tourism and currency"—the crew's response to a threat by Italia Lines to dismantle the Raffaello and Michelangelo because they are operating in the red. After docking, the crew went on strike.

Associated Press

## Haig Said to Have Persuaded Ford to Alter Pardon Stance

By Everett R. Holmes

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 17 (NYT).—It was reliably reported yesterday that the White House chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., after having been advised of the "alarming state" of Richard Nixon's health, persuaded President Ford to reverse his publicly stated position and grant an immediate pardon to the former President.

A long-time friend of Mr. Nixon identified Gen. Haig as the person "primarily responsible" for the surprise pardon, announced on Sept. 8 by President Ford. The friend, a former member of the presidential staff, is in daily touch with affairs inside Mr. Nixon's heavily guarded Casa Pacifica estate here.

[Gen. Haig denied today that he persuaded President Ford to grant the pardon, United Press International reported in Washington. "It's all wrong," Gen. Haig said of the report that he was primarily responsible for Mr. Ford reversing his position on the issue. The general said that he had not talked with any members of the Nixon family concerning the former President's physical and emotional health.]

[Acting White House Press Secretary John Hushen said that President Ford also denied the report. Reuters reported from Washington. Mr. Hushen said that President Ford had authorized this statement: "Al Haig never discussed with me the mental or physical condition of the former President prior to my decision to grant the pardon."]

The Nixon friend said that Gen. Haig warned Mr. Ford on Aug. 29 that unless he moved quickly in announcing a full, unconditional pardon, instead of waiting for legal action to be taken, it might be too late to avert what he called "a possible personal and national tragedy." Mr. Nixon's complete physical and mental collapse.

Only the day before, the President had said that he would not act on a pardon until any possible legal action had been brought against Mr. Nixon for his role in the Watergate case and other federal offenses related to the scandal.

At his news conference in

Washington last night, President Ford said that, before he decided to pardon Mr. Nixon, he had no "specific information" about his predecessor's health beyond what had been reported in the news media and the observations of a member of his staff who had seen Mr. Nixon. He did not identify the staff member.

Gen. Haig, a holdover from the Nixon administration, who yesterday was named commander of NATO forces, was reported to have initiated the highly secret pardon discussions after having received reports that Mr. Nixon's physical and emotional health was deteriorating from Mr. Nixon's daughters, Julie Eisenhower and Tricia Cox.

The four-star general is said to have immediately discussed the reports at length in telephone conversations with Ronald Ziegler,

## South Carolinian Fined for Gifts to Nixon's 1972 Race

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP).—The president of a South Carolina architectural firm which designs buildings for the federal government pleaded guilty today and was fined for making illegal campaign contributions to former President Richard Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

William Lyles Sr. of Columbia, S.C., pleaded guilty on two counts of violating federal campaign contribution laws. He was fined \$1,000 on each, the maximum fine. He also could have received a two-year sentence.

His company, LBC & W Inc., of Columbia, was fined \$5,000 on another count of making illegal corporate contributions.

A statement filed in U.S. District Court by the special Watergate prosecutor's office said that Lyles handed out bonuses to selected employees, who were required to return the money to a special fund which was in turn contributed to Nixon political committees.

From July 20, 1971, to April 6, 1972, LBC & W Inc. reportedly made illegal contributions totaling \$10,000 to Mr. Nixon's campaign.

the former White House press secretary, who is now Mr. Nixon's closest confidant.

The informant said that, in convincing the President of the necessity for an immediate pardon "for the sake of not only Mr. Nixon's health but the country's health as well," Gen. Haig enlisted the support of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Rebozo, Abplanalp

Gen. Haig was also said to have received, directly or indirectly, more alarming reports of the former President's condition from Mr. Nixon's intimate friends, Charles (Bebe) Rebozo and Robert Abplanalp.

A former counselor to Mr. Nixon said that Mr. Rebozo and Mr. Abplanalp were "really lobbying," seeking to build a basis of sympathy for the former President, who resigned on Aug. 9. He implied that it was they who had conceived the idea of enlisting Gen. Haig's help.

Mr. Rebozo and Mr. Abplanalp reportedly discussed the matter with Mr. Nixon's daughters and their husbands, David Eisenhower and Edward Cox, who then began making public statements, first anonymously and later for direct attribution, about the seriousness of Mr. Nixon's health.

The informant, who obtained the account of Gen. Haig's role from members of the Nixon staff, said that "the deep concern of the family and their desire for some presidential action that would contribute to lifting Nixon's mental depression and worry over his uncertain future convinced Haig of the need for a prompt pardon, which he knew would come ultimately in any event."

No Consultation

According to the informant, Gen. Haig prevailed upon the President not to consult in advance with Republican leaders in Congress, arguing that to do so could involve delays and com-

plications "which the situation may not permit."

"According to the explanation here, Haig felt strongly that any advance disclosure would lead to controversy and probably congressional demands for a detailed explanation of the reasons underlying the President's abrupt decision," the informant said.

The White House chief of staff evidently feared that Congress might insist that so sweeping a pardon, affecting as it did future disclosures of Watergate events, should be authorized by a resolution of Congress. He apparently wanted to avoid any such delay.

The informant said that, even before Mr. Ford had directed his White House counsel, Philip Buchen, on Aug. 30 to learn from special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski how long it might be before Mr. Nixon could be assured of an impartial trial, Gen. Haig had consulted the prosecutor.

'Documenting Case'

The Haig-Jaworski meeting was said to have been for the purpose of "documenting his case" when Gen. Haig presented the proposal for an immediate "humanitarian" pardon to the President on Aug. 23.

Soon afterward, Gen. Haig reportedly assured Mr. Nixon that a "full, free and complete pardon" would be forthcoming in a matter of days. The assurance was received before the arrival here on Sept. 5 of Benton Becker, a Washington lawyer sent by Mr. Buchen to work out an agreement with Mr. Nixon.

The arguments used by Gen. Haig to sway the President reportedly dealt largely with Mr. Nixon's mental state, said to include periodic moods of depression and withdrawal, and his sometimes rambling insistence that he was not guilty of any criminal offense.

At that time, Mr. Nixon's phlebitis was generally quiescent.

## On Dismissal of Wounded Knee Case

## Justice Dept. Has 30 Days To Appeal in Trial of Indians

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 17 (AP).—American Indian Movement leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means yesterday won dismissals in the major test case of the 71-day Wounded Knee occupation. The federal government has 30 days in which it may appeal the decision.

But Mr. Means and Mr. Banks were not worried about an appeal as Mr. Banks stood on a table in a plush hotel room, balancing a cake in each hand, last night.

One of the cakes bore the letters "FBI" before Mr. Banks slammed it into the carpet.

About 800 persons, half of them while celebrated with the two AIM leaders, including four jurors who had earlier said that they would have voted to acquit the pair if they had had the chance.

'Government Misconduct'

But in a slashing attack on "government misconduct," U.S. District Court Judge Fred Nichol dismissed the charges against Mr. Banks, 42, of St. Paul, and Mr. Means, 35, of Porcupine, S.D., ending the eight-month-old trial. The charges—three counts of assault, one of theft and one of conspiracy—stemmed from the armed occupation of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation village in South Dakota that began Feb. 21, 1973.

In his dismissal, Judge Nichol said: "This has been a bad year for justice. I would like to see a new chapter written with a new president. But I'm afraid that isn't so."

He acted after the Justice Department refused to allow jury deliberations to continue after a juror, Mrs. Therese Cherrier, suffered a stroke which left her partially paralyzed.

Federal court procedure requires the approval of both sides before a jury may continue deliberations with one or more jurors missing.

'Pushing for Acquittal'

Assistant U.S. Attorney R. D. Hurd, the chief government prosecutor, had said he would not accept a verdict from 11 jury members because he felt Mrs. Cherrier would have voted to convict.

But juror James Putnam said today, "Mrs. Cherrier was pushing for acquittal on all five counts. She argued that from the beginning."

Five jurors said after the dismissal that they felt there was not enough evidence to convict Mr. Means and Mr. Banks and they would have voted for acquittal on all counts.

The defendants had hoped for an acquittal to pave the way for "piping out charges against all other Wounded Knee defendants, now numbering about 90."

The two AIM leaders were described by federal prosecutors as the key figures in a seven-man group that allegedly led the takeover of Wounded Knee, site of an 1890 massacre of Indians. Judge Nichol stopped short of

permitting it to go to the jury acquittal. Instead, his dismissal allows the government to appeal within 30 days.

Criticism by Judge  
Judge Nichol blistered the FBI, the Justice Department and prosecutors in a one-hour denunciation.

"In my opinion, the Department of Justice should have sought justice in this case by permitting it to go to the jury rather than deny that justice because they refused to accept the unanimous verdict of an 11-member jury," Nichol said.

The judge referred to his decision on an earlier defense dismissal motion in which he said the FBI had driven him to the brink of dismissing the charges. "It's only fair to say I am now over the brink," Judge Nichol said.

The judge charged that in keeping a government rebuttal witness, Louis Moves Camp, in protective custody, two FBI agents put him up in a "plush resort" near Hudson, Wis. "Let him have all the liquor he wanted and they were doing a pretty fair job of trying to keep up with him."

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## Opposition in Congress

## Haig's Appointment to NATO Seen Stirring U.S. Debate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP).—The nomination of Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., to be the supreme allied commander in Europe is considered certain to become a source of sharp controversy in the United States.

Strong opposition in Congress appears likely.

To many Americans, Gen. Haig, 49, is considered "a political general" in contrast to a U.S. tradition that military leaders stay out of politics until they retire from active service for good.

Gen. Haig replaced H. R. Haldeman as White House chief

of staff in May, 1973, and in many minds is identified with former President Richard Nixon's Watergate moves after that date.

Gen. Haig rose quickly to four-star rank—the highest peacetime rank in the U.S. Army—during Mr. Nixon's tenure in the White House. Gen. Haig was a colonel when he became Henry Kissinger's deputy on the White House National Security Council staff in 1969.

Gen. Haig is considered highly knowledgeable on European affairs. It was this knowledge that first caught the attention of Mr. Kissinger.

Gen. Haig achieved four-star rank early in last year, when he became deputy chief of staff of the Army. He retired from the Army after taking the White House post at Mr. Nixon's request.

When Gen. Haig's recall to active military duty was rumored two weeks ago, opposition arose in Congress. Some members, contending that shifting Gen. Haig back across civilian-military boundaries would further compromise safeguards against military involvement in politics, were said to be searching for ways to block Gen. Haig's return to the military.

Yesterday, Mr. Ford announced that Gen. Haig was being recalled to active duty. The general will take command of U.S. forces in Europe on Nov. 1, and of NATO forces on Dec. 15.

NATO's Defense Planning Committee, meeting in Brussels yesterday, approved Gen. Haig's nomination.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., has vowed to "strenuously oppose" any move to name Gen. Haig to a military post. He called the general "a fine officer, committed to his country and loyal to his obligations." Nevertheless, he argued, a Haig appointment would "send a clear signal throughout the military officer corps that politics pays off—and in a big way." He stressed that Gen. Haig was involved in White House service "during the greatest scandal the nation has ever known"—the Watergate affair.

Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., said that "Haig has already been responsible for setting a dangerous precedent—occupying an appointive political office while on active duty. We should not allow, nor should this President assist him, in setting a second potentially deadly precedent—that partisan politics pays off enormously for the professional military."

Gen. Haig became White House chief of staff on May 4, 1973. He resigned as Army deputy chief of staff on June 6, 1973.

Gen. Haig also has his defenders. They maintain that he was asked to serve in the White House by a president, commander in chief of the armed forces. Such a request is hard, if not impossible, for an officer to turn down, they argue. Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., has dismissed Sen. Proxmire's views as "partisan politics."

It is doubtful that the critics of Gen. Haig's return to active military status can block his appointment. The European post does not require congressional confirmation. Normally, top military nominees undergo such hearings, but it is because they also are receiving their fourth star at the time of the appointment.



LEFT FLAT—A South Vietnamese woman sits amid the ruins of her home near Ben Hoa, which was razed during occupation by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops.

## Senate Panel to Vote on Move

## Bid Gains for Public Access to Nixon Tapes

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI).—A move to force President Ford to grant the public full access to all of former President Richard Nixon's Watergate tapes and documents is gaining momentum in the Senate and may win approval from the Government Operations Committee on Thursday.

The proposal is being pushed by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., who took the Senate floor yesterday to assert that a presidential order giving Mr. Nixon custody of the tapes and papers may eventually result in destruction or suppression of vital parts of the Watergate story.

Sen. Mansfield wants President Ford, regardless of his agreement with Mr. Nixon on the papers, to retain physical control of them for the time being, and to see that all materials pertinent to

the Watergate scandal and related matters be made public.

Yesterday, his proposal gained the backing of Sen. Jacob Javits of New York, a high-ranking Republican on the Government Operations Committee. Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., the chairman of the committee, also favors the concept, and the committee's senior Republican, Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois, also is expected to back it.

Sen. Mansfield's initial plan, introduced last week, declared in the name of the Senate that President Ford should assure public access to the Nixon documents. A sense-of-the-Senate resolution is not binding, but Sen. Javits said yesterday that when the proposal is voted upon Thursday, he expects the committee to "beef it up in the proper way so that it is binding."

There is substantial resentment in Congress of the agreement between Mr. Ford and Mr. Nixon giving custody of the papers and tapes to the former President. In addition to Sen. Mansfield's proposal, which deals only with public access to the materials, a number of bills are before the committee which would have the effect of reversing the Ford-Nixon agreement and making the papers the possession of the United States. Immediate action is expected only on the Mansfield proposal.

Sen. Mansfield told the Senate: "The public papers of the presidency used in the transaction of the people's business belong not to any one person, but

to the government and through the government to the people. There is no law which states that these papers become the property of a retiring or resigning president."

Sen. Mansfield said it is a custom to permit presidents to take their public papers when they leave office, but he thinks it is wrong. He said he opposed a General Services Administration move to seek \$100,000 to build a vault in California to help store the Nixon documents. He said the proper storage place is the National Archives.

It was reported last week that the White House, reacting to objections by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, had suspended the decision to give Mr. Nixon control over the tapes and documents.

Meanwhile, Mr. Jaworski said today that there appeared to be legal and ethical questions about his authority to report to Congress on the possible involvement of Mr. Nixon in matters under investigation.

He sent a letter to the eight Senate Judiciary Committee members who asked him to include in his final report to Congress a full and complete recital detailing any involvement by Mr. Nixon in the Watergate cover-up and related matters.

## Detailed Report

Mr. Jaworski said that it is his tentative belief, and that of his staff, that his authority for the issuance of reports "most likely does not justify the inclusion of a detailed report on the matters you suggest."

"Unless authorized, our primary concern relates to the protection of individual rights and to the proper scope of a prosecutor's treatment of criminal allegations," Mr. Jaworski said.

He said, however, that he has in mind "a comprehensive report when our efforts have ended."

"We will, of course, continue to give study to your proposal," he said.

## Last U.S. POW To Be Freed by Laotians Today

VIENTIANE, Laos, Sept. 17 (AP).—Samuel James Kay, the last known American prisoner of war in Indochina, will be flown to the Philippines for a medical checkup tomorrow when he is released by the Communist Pathet Lao, the U.S. Embassy said today.

The Pathet Lao said that a British Embassy plane would bring the 47-year-old civilian pilot to Vientiane from Sam Neua, the Pathet Lao center in northeast Laos, where he has been a captive for more than 18 months.

The U.S. Embassy said that Mr. Kay would be met by his wife, Florence, at the Vientiane airport, and that they would be flown to the U.S. Air Force base at Udorn, Thailand, 15 minutes away. Then an Air Force hospital jet will take them to Clark Air Base, north of Manila.

If a checkup shows that Mr. Kay does not require hospitalization, he is expected to fly to his home in Hawaii or to stop in Guam with friends, an embassy spokesman said.

Mr. Kay has been a prisoner in Sam Neua since his small plane ran out of fuel on May 7, 1973, and he landed in Pathet Lao territory. He was flying for an American charter airline.

## Bomb Hurts 3 in Italy

PADOVA, Italy, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Three persons—including a 9-month-old boy—were injured today when a man threw a bomb at a bookshop known as a meeting place for extreme rightists, police said.

## Most of 95 Prisoners Affected

## U.S. Furloughs Some Draft Violator

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Attorney General William French Smith today ordered the temporary release of all federal prisoners in custody serving time for draft evasion.

Most of the 95 inmates affected were released on 30-day furloughs today, a Bureau of Prisons spokesman said.

About a fourth were ineligible for furloughs because other charges are pending against them or because they are serving concurrent sentences for convictions not related to draft violations.

Mr. Smith's order said that President Ford's clemency plan for draft resisters and deserters prompted him to order the immediate release.

A total of 3,120 men were sent to prison on draft-violation charges from 1965 through 1973, but many already have served sentences of one to five years or have received paroles, an official said.

The Pentagon said today that the armed services have started receiving their first telephone calls from deserters, their families or friends after President Ford's conditional amnesty offer yesterday.

Mr. Ford issued a formal proclamation which offered thousands of Vietnam war resisters an opportunity for conditional amnesty—provided they agree to serve up to two years of alternative national service and reaffirm their allegiance to the country.

Mr. Ford said the time period for the public service could be reduced by mitigating circumstances.

A Pentagon spokesman said that 18 servicemen had called personally and five other calls came from family members, a friend, a lawyer or an organization. Of those who called, the spokesman told reporters, 10 were absent without leave from the Army, seven from the Marine Corps and one from the Navy.

## Bases in Germany

Deserters in Europe would generally be expected to proceed to the nearest service base in Germany, from where they would be flown to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., the processing center for all branches, the spokesman said.

The U.S. government says Vietnam-era deserters still at large number about 12,500. It numbers fugitive draft evaders at 4,000 and says 3,000 of these are in Canada.

In Toronto, deserters and draft-dodgers in exile in Canada continued to say that few of their number will accept Mr. Ford's terms.

"There is a lot of pressure from families and some have some personal reasons for wanting to return, so it's possible that some will," said Gerry Condon, 27, managing editor of *America*, a magazine published there by Vietnam war resisters.

"But it's a bitter pill to swallow... I expect very few people will go back," he said.

## Boycott Is Urged

Mr. Condon and Charlie Stamat, 25, a member of the *America* staff, announced a boycott of the amnesty proposal yesterday.

"We're asking those in exile and underground to boycott this however they see fit, by remaining in exile, staying underground, going back and publicly challenging re-entry, by refusing to do service, and perhaps some things we haven't come up with yet," said Mr. Condon, a deserter from the Green Berets who spent two years in Sweden before going to Canada in 1972.

Mr. Stamat, a draft resister from Detroit who runs a furniture store in Toronto, said he was a deserter from the U.S. Army and a per plant, said exile groups across

Canada and in Britain, Sweden and France had agreed to reject Mr. Ford's plan. He said representatives of these groups would meet in Toronto over the weekend to discuss the plan and other ways to resist it.

In San Francisco, Doug Bittie, a draft evader who returned from Canada to explore Mr. Ford's amnesty plan, said: "If I'd had that option four years ago, I would never have left."

Mr. Bittie, 28, who is originally

from Vallejo, Calif., plane from Vancouver, he was "interested in amnesty before making a decision."

"I want to look a more closely," he said, "want reasonable, scrupulous work. I'm in wouldn't mind working State Hospital or doing in which I felt I was someone."

## Justice Department Rep On Secret Tape-Recording

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP).—Federal agents covertly tape-record their own conversations with suspected criminals in more than 1,500 cases a year, the Justice Department disclosed yesterday.

Investigators for various agencies rely on so-called "consensual monitoring" far more often than they employ court-authorized wiretaps and bugs to eavesdrop on a suspect's conversations with his associates and innocent callers, said Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen.

Department guidelines require federal agencies to obtain the approval of Mr. Petersen or one of his deputies before undertaking

clothing while meeting Mr. Petersen said this type of eavesdropping is not the same as the type of tapping and bugging agent or informant can record of his own.

The law requires warrant only when surveillance targets a specific person.

Petersen's V

Mr. Petersen, he said, the practice "a dispensable to effect law enforcement" an commission to reject to tighten legislative

it. The department it has imposed its own governing the practice.

They require that agencies obtain the consent of all parties to the conversation.

The agencies are the FBI, the Drug Administration, Internal Security, Secret Service and other investigative units.

According to department records, there were 1,500 cases of consensual monitoring through devices themselves from through August of

There were only court-authorized wiretaps the same period.

## Woman Guilty In Holdups at 10 U.S. Banks

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17 (AP).—A woman who admitted she robbed 10 banks during an 18-day period was convicted yesterday. She said she sought to bankrupt the U.S. government and to feed the poor in this city's predominantly black Watts section.

Leaster Smith, 33, pleaded not guilty yesterday by reason of insanity. It was the second trial for Miss Smith. She was sentenced to six years in the first trial, but the conviction was overturned by an appeals court.

Miss Smith testified at the first trial that the robberies were an attempt to bankrupt the government because banks are government-insured. She said she gave most of the \$12,000 taken to the parents of needy children.

The robbery spree ended July 17, 1972, when Miss Smith was arrested after four bank robberies that day.

Such eavesdropping. Those guidelines were made public as Mr. Petersen and Attorney General William French Smith testified before the National Commission for the Review of Federal and State Laws Relating to Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance.

The commission, established by Congress in 1973, includes members of Congress and private citizens.

Most previous inquiries into government wiretap policies have centered on court-authorized electronic surveillance, employed primarily in organized crime cases, and national security taps authorized by the attorney general.

Scant attention has been focused on the cases when an agent or an informant records his own telephone conversation with a criminal suspect or wears a recording device hidden in his

## S. Korea, Japan Agree on To Settle

SEOUL, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Minister Kim yesterday said that South Korea and Japan have agreed to settle their diplomatic dispute.

Mr. Kim said that the two nations still are discussing the details of a diplomatic exchange. He said the agreement is waiting from Tokyo to sign contents of the deal.

The diplomatic exchange is part of the Japanese-Japan agreement to meet South Korea's demands for a formal settlement of the dispute.

Mr. Kim said that the agreement is waiting from Tokyo to sign contents of the deal.

The South Korean group was based on a the group was behind assassination attempt who lived in Japan several shots while Park but killed it wife and a teen-girl.

addition of basket Olympic Games in he fought for.

Lawrence V.

DALLAS, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Lawrence V. Kelly, 47, director of Civic Opera, died in Kansas City of cancer also founded the Lyr Chicago.

He was a college star at Kansas and played under James Naismith, who is credited with inventing the game of basketball. He also coached teams at Central Missouri State, Baker University in Kansas and Haskell Institute.

His 1952 Kansas team won the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship, and his 1949 and 1953 teams won the NCAA Western championship before losing in the national finals.

Dr. Allen thought that one of his greatest accomplishments was the

Dr. Allen, who was a practicing osteopath, was dubbed "Phog" by sports writers because of his zephyr voice.

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Dr. Allen, who was a practicing osteopath, was dubbed "Phog" by sports writers because of his zephyr voice.

He was a college star at Kansas and played under James Naismith, who is credited with inventing the game of basketball. He also coached teams at Central Missouri State, Baker University in Kansas and Haskell Institute.

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## Auto Workers Strike At American Motors

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17 (AP).—The United Auto Workers struck American Motors Corp. yesterday, the day AMO planned to start producing 1975 models.

AMC, the nation's No. 4 auto maker but the only one to report an increase in quarterly profits this year, said that the union rejected "the most liberal labor contract in the auto industry."

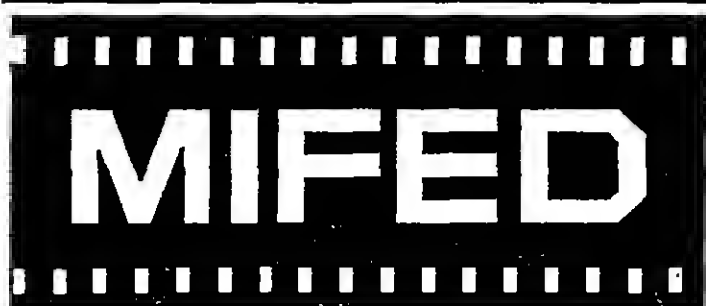
But the UAW said the offer did not match fringe benefits last fall for workers at Ford, General Motors and Chrysler.

## Search at Sea

HONG KONG, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—The Hong Kong Marine Department today again asked ships to help locate the wooden Chinese junk Tai KI, reported missing on a transpacific voyage with a seven-man international crew. The crew was last reported to be heading off sea-squalls eating the junk's redwood hull.

## Sadat to Visit Japan

CAIRO, Sept. 17 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat has accepted an invitation to visit Japan at a date to be fixed later. Foreign Ministry officials announced.



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## Study of 11 Years

## Soviet Immigrants to Israel Find Many Social Problems

By William J. Drummond

JERUSALEM, Sept. 17.—When Soviet authorities last spring gave Boris Rubenstein his permit to emigrate to Israel, the physicist ran home and embraced his wife, Natasha, and his children Daniel, 8, and Ruth, 5.

"I wet them with my tears. I kept whispering into their ears: 'Daddy is going to take you home. Daddy will bring you to the land of Israel. Today we are born!'" said the 49-year-old former employee of a Leningrad research institute.

Stories such as the Rubenstein family's are familiar here because they are retold continually in the Israeli news media. They are inspirational stories concerning the thousands of Soviet Jews who have immigrated to Israel since Moscow relaxed its exit restrictions in 1971.

However, the story has a dark side that is never recounted in the Israeli media.

Recent sociological work among Russian Jews here has revealed a vast, long-term pattern of disappointment and loss, mostly on a psychological and social level even after the exodus from Russia is a thing of the past.

When the initial enthusiasm fades, Soviet immigrants to Israel have been found to enter a deep valley of social isolation and frustration that no other group of newcomers to the country has ever experienced.

"We've heard more than one Russian immigrant say to us, 'I came here believing that all Israelis were friends, one to the other, but I found that they weren't,'" reported sociologist Elliot J. Markus, co-author of the most extensive survey ever done of Soviet Jews in Israel.

Part of their isolation is due to the fact that, heavily burdened by taxes to support defense, Israelis have not shown great enthusiasm toward the recent immigrants, who represent an es-

timated \$10,000 each in state-paid absorption expenses for housing and social services.

"There has been a growing hostility, particularly with the shortage of housing in Israeli society. With a shortage of resources, it creates a conflict," Mr. Markus said.

The peculiar problem of social isolation of the Russian Jewry here is but one reason why Jerusalem officials are privately looking with apprehension at the possibility of a Russian-American accord that could increase the number of Soviet Jews immigrating to Israel.

Last year, Israel received a total of 26,000 immigrants, out of which 26,000 were Russians. The rate has declined this year.

An estimated 40 per cent of the Soviet immigrants are professional people—academics, engineers, writers, journalists—and there is a growing glut of these skills in Israel's relatively tiny domestic economy, even though the country is in need of 10,000 skilled industrial workers.

Social Dislocations  
But the economic adjustment pains are not as lengthy nor as perplexing as the social dislocations.

The extent of this complicated problem was revealed in the study by Mr. Markus and his partner, Dr. Judith T. Shurval, both of the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research.

The study was based on interviews with 2,000 representative Soviet immigrants who had come to Israel between 1960 and 1971.

It focused on integration in housing, employment, education, socialization and language.

"In practically every one of those areas, within the first two years of being in the country, the Russian immigrant is doing as well or better than every other immigrant group that we've ever known," Mr. Markus said.

"There is one exception. It's in the area of social relations. There is no doubt in our minds that the average Russian immigrant is doing worse than every other immigrant group that we have studied."

"They report the greatest loss in the number of friends, the greatest loss in frequency of social contacts, the greatest loss in social activities. The numbers themselves are astounding: 75 per cent of all Russian immigrants reported severe losses in the number of social contacts," Mr. Markus said.

And over time, instead of improving, the losses increase: "There is a growing inability to climb out of the rut," the sociologist said.

© Los Angeles Times.

**Hassan Bars War Over the Sahara Strip**

RABAT, Sept. 17 (UPI)—King Hassan said today that he will not go to war with Spain over Morocco's claim to the Spanish Sahara. He called on Spain and the United Nations to settle the dispute by international mediation or an internationally-controlled referendum.

Speaking at a news conference, Hassan dropped his past warnings that Morocco would regain the territory this year at all cost. He said: "We are going to use dialogue, dialogue and more dialogue."

The King added: "I do not intend to set fire to the gunpowder because I know that all Moroccans, like one man, would be determined. But this would be extremely grave. It would be sending 15 million people to genocide. They would be happy to go and sure of winning."

Preserving Amity  
Hassan said that he wants to achieve a settlement peacefully to preserve Spanish-Moroccan friendship.

He denied press reports that his government seeks control of the territory because of its rich deposits of phosphates, a mineral used chiefly for the production of fertilizers. He said that Morocco already is the world's largest exporter of phosphates and is prepared to exploit the territory's riches jointly with other African neighbor nations.

Mauretania has made a claim on the strip of North African territory.

Hassan asked that the International Court of Justice in The Hague issue a ruling, on behalf of the UN, on Spain's claim that the territory did not belong to any single nation before Spanish occupation and on Morocco's rival claim that its tribal populations have always been Moroccan citizens.

Referendum Plans  
"If our right is rejected, then we shall accept a referendum with two, or even 10 countries, if they so desire—all those who are located around," Hassan said. Spain has informed the UN that it will stage a referendum among the 60,000 Sahara tribesmen next year.

Hassan said that if the World Court rules in favor of Morocco's claim, he will ask the United Nations to arrange for Spain and Morocco to hold direct negotiations. "The United Nations would only be too happy to get rid of the problem and in cases like this there is no better solution than direct negotiations," the monarch said.



**CANNED BEEF**—This steer went looking for some goodies in a trash pile in Chimaum, Wash., and all he did was to get himself tinned in an old bucket.

## Sweden's Suicide Rate Exceeds Its Road Toll

UPPSALA, Sweden, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—More Swedes commit suicide each year than die in road accidents, according to a study by two professors at Uppsala University's medical school.

The study, based on official

statistics, showed that 17,318 persons committed suicide from 1962 to 1971. Sweden has the sixth highest rate of suicides, the World Health Organization reports.

During the same period, 13,120 persons died here in traffic accidents.

## Rabin to Fight Political Acceptance of PLO

JERUSALEM, Sept. 17 (AP).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today that Israel must try to block the attempts of the Palestinian Liberation Organization to represent the Palestinian people.

Interviewed on the state radio, Mr. Rabin admitted that it would be a tough and probably losing battle.

He said it was his opinion that Jordan "should be our partner for talks on the Palestinians and I am still convinced, following my return from the United States, that this is the way."

Mr. Rabin said that since the Arab guerrilla organizations have "declared criminal war on us," Israel must employ all means possible to eliminate these elements, "striking at them wherever and whenever we deem appropriate."

The Premier criticized what he called the PLO's pretensions to represent the Palestinian case. "I do not think that the state of Israel must acknowledge this. On the contrary, it must fight the PLO's striving to achieve the right to represent the Palestinians."

"I do not believe that in the coming UN General Assembly session we shall be able to prevent this. But we must struggle, fight and do everything possible to prove to the world that the PLO is striving primarily to annihilate the state of Israel, that the PLO is the most

extremist element in the Arab world and that whoever wishes at any time to talk of peace must do the utmost not to recognize the PLO, not to grant

it the representative right to which it pretends and to restrict the PLO's freedom of activity."

## Appeal to Troops

CAIRO, Sept. 17 (UPI).—War Minister Ahmed Ismail urged Egyptian troops today to intensify their alert and double their preparations for a possible resumption of fighting in the Middle East. Gen. Ismail's message marked the beginning of the Muslim holy period of Ramadan, during which last year's war took place.

## Lebanese Add To 'Zionism' Blacklist

BEIRUT, Sept. 17 (UPI).—The Lebanese Cabinet has banned dealings with 29 foreign firms and blacklisted American actress Shelley Winters, musician Isaac Stern and French painter Marc Chagall for pro-Israel dealings, an official announcement said today.

The banned companies were six American firms, six Iranian, six Swiss, four Cypriot, two British, two French, a Romanian, the Turkish tourism office and a Hong Kong firm.

The decision to ban all films starring Miss Winters was in retaliation for the actress's Israeli fund-raising activities. Mr. Stern "also carried out some activities in Israel," the statement said.

The paintings of Marc Chagall were banned because of the artist's "Zionist inclinations."

## Manila High Court Upholds Martial Law

MANILA, Sept. 17 (AP).—The Supreme Court today upheld the government's right to rule under martial law. The decision was unanimous, but 11 of the judges wrote separate opinions because their reasonings differed.

In a majority opinion, Chief Justice Conrado Makalintal said, "I am convinced (as are the other justices) that a state of rebellion existed in the country" when President Ferdinand Marcos imposed martial law Sept. 23, 1972.

The court dismissed the petitions of 26 political prisoners, including two former senators, who sought writs of habeas corpus. The petitions have been pending since 1972. All but one man have been released from detention.

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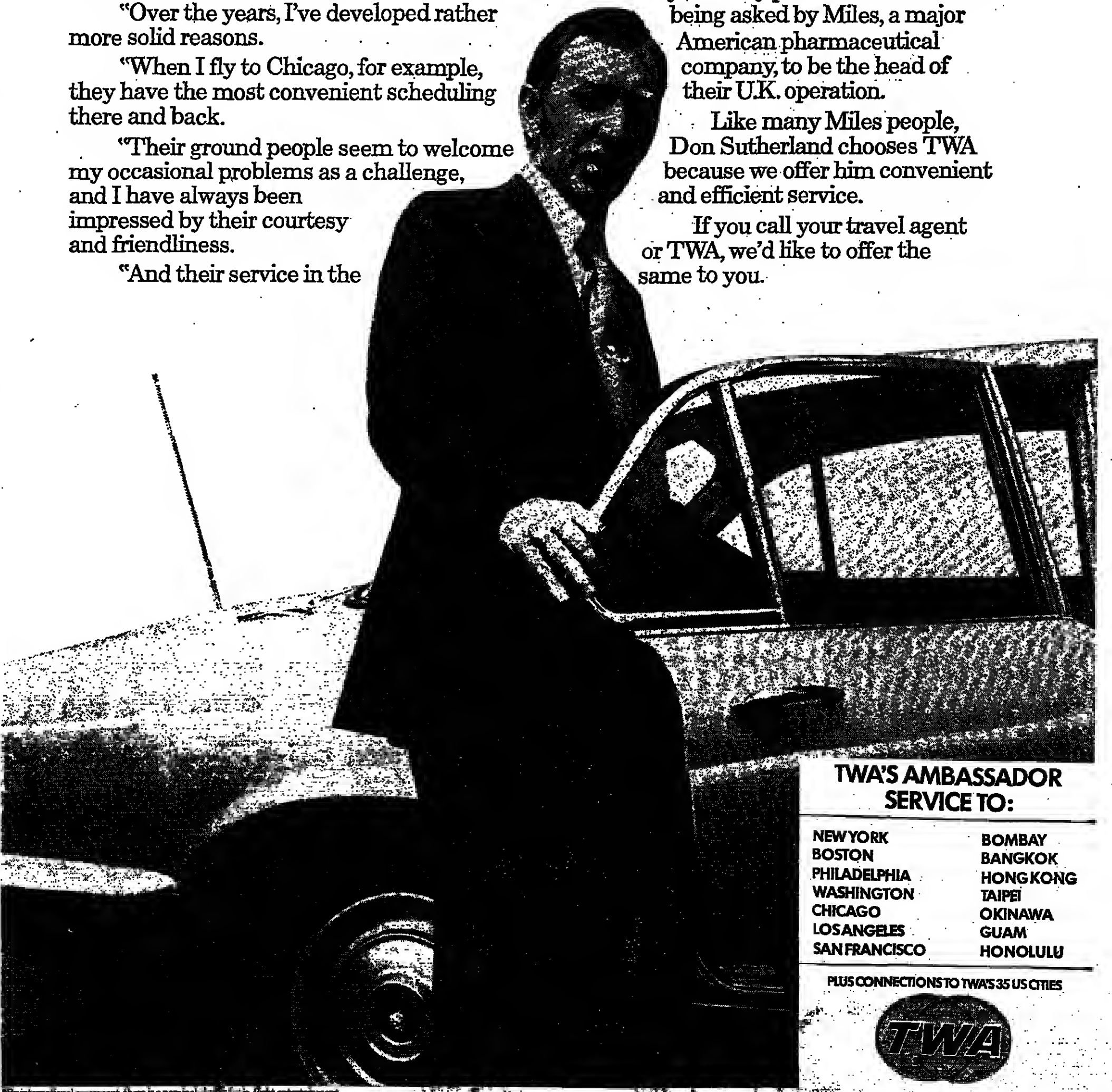
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مركز الامن الاحمل



## On the Binding of Wounds

"To bind up the nation's wounds" are words of soothing nobility, and what they express with respect to healing national traumas is an essential for America today. But anyone who has had a wound bandaged knows the process can be painful, physically for the patient, emotionally for the one who does the bandaging. After the most severe trial of the unity of the United States, the Civil War, the process of reconstruction was almost as tormenting as the fighting, and it left Abraham Lincoln, who used the phrase in his second inaugural, murdered, and his successor, Andrew Johnson, impeached. Mr. Ford is discovering that the best of intentions in trying to close the bleeding edges left by Watergate and Vietnam bring cries of dismay from the country and of anger against himself.

In his news conference Monday night, the President admitted that his sweeping pardon of Mr. Nixon "created more antagonism" than he had anticipated. But, contrary to what many expected, he did not bring forward any new arguments or explanations for his decision; he did not, to his credit, capitalize on the emotional values of recent reports about the former President's health. Rather, he reaffirmed his conviction that in the long view the pardon would be best for the country. It was not, for those who felt the pardon premature, any more convincing than the original statement by President Ford, but it did have dignity.

As for the conditional amnesty granted to draft-evaders and deserters of the Vietnamese war, the President's plan came as no real surprise and it evoked the contradictory reactions that might have been ex-

pected: Veterans' groups assailed it as unjust to those who had served and suffered in the war; the American Civil Liberties Union attacked it as "punitive and demeaning."

Such positions are irreconcilable. But it seems probable that, unlike Mr. Ford's action in pardoning Mr. Nixon when he did, a majority of Americans will accept the Ford plan as a reasonable compromise between the conscience of individuals and the right of the state to summon them to service. It will obviously not be easy to apply equitably, but it does affirm a principle: That in the United States, social discipline is tempered by a recognition of personal conviction and individual will by responsibility to the community. The appointment of Charles Goodell, an opponent of the war, as chairman of a broadly representative presidential clemency board, indicates very clearly that vindictiveness is not a part of the President's approach to this thorny problem, and while many young Americans will probably remain abroad rather than submit to Mr. Ford's conditions, that will be their own choice. The presidential alternative is reasonable.

There is still much that must be done to heal America. The pardon to Mr. Nixon shook the confidence of many of Mr. Ford's fellow citizens in his ability to cope with that task, and the amnesty issue is closely tied, in the public mind, to that unfortunate step. Nevertheless, a beginning has been made. Not the happiest, perhaps, but still a beginning. And the President is comporting himself in a manner that could win the nation again to his support, if his acts match his style.

## 'Next Step' in the Mideast

The high-level consultations which both serve diplomacy and substitute for diplomacy in the Mideast have now brought responsible officials from Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Syria to Washington. Such is the difficulty of getting all the pieces of the puzzle in place, however, that it remains undisclosed—and perhaps also unsettled—just what the long-awaited "next step" will be. The earlier troop-disengagement agreements between Israel and Syria did not so much establish momentum as exhaust the easy possibilities. The hard ones are now here.

When the October war ended last year, optimists hoped that the rough Arab-Israeli stalemate which resulted could be translated by stages into a political settlement. But since then that stalemate of mutual exhaustion has given way to a new and untested relationship based on the massive rearming of both sides. This rearmament is not only the basis of the recurrent war scares which sweep through the region, it turns the attention of both Arabs and Israelis away from negotiating. If the United States and the Soviet Union—the chief arms suppliers—could have agreed on maintaining a certain balance, this surely would have made negotiations more likely. But the great powers have not agreed. This increases the burden on the local states.

In general, the Arabs wish to wait to take the "next step" until they better coordinate their position among themselves, and the Israelis wish to wait until they have put their relationship with the United States on a firmer long-term basis. Yet the degree of Arab coordination and the degree of American support of Israel will never be great enough to stifle the two sides' respective apprehensions. Negotiations cannot be put off indefinitely. For each side to wait for a "better" time is to risk losing control of

events to new pressures, or to the desperate acts of others, particularly the Palestinians. Time, we suspect, helps no one.

In Washington last week, Israeli Premier Rabin disclosed that Israel was considering a further withdrawal into the Sinai Desert in exchange for Egyptian pledges to end economic and diplomatic "belligerency." The proposal fits Israel's fundamental position that it should play its territorial card not merely for a piece of paper such as a treaty but for a new relationship with its neighbors—a relationship that will substitute contacts and a process of trust-building for the old blank-wall negativism that has contributed already to the onset of four wars.

Whether the next step in the Mideast should involve Egypt rather than Jordan is, of course, debatable; everything in the region is. It seems to us, however, that Mr. Rabin is entirely right in suggesting that Arab and Israeli negotiators—and public—should begin to consider jointly the kind of relationship they wish to produce by the negotiation process. A map with agreed boundaries is, after all, only one component of peace, although for many Arabs it has long been regarded as the essential one, if not the only one. The other component of peace is the nature of the relationship between the states on either side of the boundary lines. In practical terms, the size of Israeli concessions in terms of territory is likely to reflect quite precisely the size of Arab concessions in terms of the quality of their relationship with Israel. This cuts both ways; each side, that is, has the deepest self-interest in satisfying the other. The "next step" in the Mideast, no matter which countries join in it, is going to have to reflect this basic requirement.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Japanese Terrorism

Regardless of the motive, this violence (of Japanese terrorists at The Hague) is bound to be scorned by the world.

Japanese guerrillas have run wild each year in the recent past. Why are they raising havoc in far-away countries (over issues) which have no direct relation with Japan? Are the Japanese a race of easily incited meddlers, who are fanatical, rash and inhuman?

The problem cannot be simply resolved by attributing it to the peculiarity of the Japanese character. It stems rather from the social and spiritual features of Japan. The youths of Japan are isolated today as never before. They have virtually no one to talk to. If they do, it is only to assert their own opinion. Dissatisfaction is their driving force. They spring at anything that is

exciting or shocking. It is said that when Kozo Okamoto of Japan took part in the Tel Aviv airport massacre, he did not have even an elementary grasp of the Palestine issue.

—From the *Asahi Shimbun* (Tokyo).

Members of the Red Army are known to be trying to raise funds in Japan from where they are sending abroad prospective guerrillas under the illusion that their plans to set up revolutionary bases round the world are realistic.

Frustrated by their failure in Japan, they are going to the Middle East and Europe to act out their violent impulses. The Japanese police should keep a close watch on the movements of such people in and out of Japan and do everything possible to contain them.

—From the *Yomiuri Shimbun* (Tokyo).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 18, 1899

NEW YORK—The Herald today publishes an article from the pen of Colonel Henry Waterson, which also appears in the Louisville Courier-Journal. In it he says of the Democratic outlook: "There is not the least doubt that Mr. William Jennings Bryan will be the Democratic nominee for President in 1900. He will have no opposition at the convention, the Democratic party is behind him and the country will be too."

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 18, 1924

NEW YORK—What has become of the valued beauties of the Turkish harem of fictional fame? They are now lawyers and doctors and highly efficient business women. The closely guarded Turkish girl of some years ago is now unveiled and taking her place in modern society, making acquaintance with young men as other girls do, and they abhor polygamy. Now the next logical step is for universal suffrage.



## The CIA and the Chile Affair

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Two questions have been raised on the CIA-Chile front. The first is whether State Department officials deceived congressional committees by reporting that the United States government had taken no action to frustrate the inauguration or success of Salvador Allende as president of Chile. The second is whether the United States government should have done so. Needless to say the second question, which is more important than the first, is receiving practically no attention. The first absorbs the front page.

Frankly, I do not know what is the correct prescription for State Department officials appearing before congressional committees that ask deeply sensitive questions. The routine answer is to demur, on the grounds of executive privilege. But that privilege, as we all know, is in high dispute these days, so that congressional interrogators tend to press on, where yesterday they'd have let things lie.

Now, for instance, would you, if you served as an ambassador say to Hitler Germany, and you were culturally intrigued with the resistance movement, answer such a question as: "Mr. Ambassador, is the State Department engaged in any contacts whatever with the opposition to the official government of the Third Reich?" You could say: "No," which would be a lie. You could say: "Yes," which would be the truth, and would blow the operation. Or you could say: "I can't discuss that." In which case the press, the press because we have just seen with the supposedly secret testimony of CIA chief William Colby before a congressional committee, in due course we all end up reading what he said—as invited to draw inferences, namely that in fact you are in touch with the resistance.

#### Balance Need

To this dilemma there is no easy solution. On the one hand, we acknowledge that some operations, in order to succeed, have got to be carried on secretly. On the other hand, a republic ought to maintain machinery to supervise the operations of the executive. As ever, the need is for a balance of the two considerations.

But returning now to Chile. It is alleged that the CIA was authorized by the Nixon administration to spend up to \$8 million over a three-year period to prevent, if possible, and if not possible then to frustrate, the government of Salvador Allende. This is accepted *prima facie* as appalling.

One wonders: what in the world is the Central Intelligence Agency supposed to do?

We have been formally committed since the days of President Monroe to the doctrine that no foreign country would be permitted to colonize a country in the Southern Hemisphere. Granted, we backed away from that doctrine *pari passu* with our retreat from the Bay of Pigs. But the altogether official rhetoric of the United States in its dealings with Latin America has been to incline towards freedom and sovereignty. The assertion that Allende was "democratically" elected, and that therefore we had no business opposing him, begs questions procedural and substantive.

For one thing, Allende's percentage of the vote was less than Sen. Barry Goldwater's in 1964. But more important, Allende was

the outspoken friend of Socialist tyranny, and the notion that we should deny to his opponents such help as we gave them suggests that the United States should be totally indifferent to the growth within Latin America of a government dominated by a man whose idol was Fidel Castro.

#### Whose Affair?

It may be that interference of any kind in the affairs of another country should be discouraged. But is it really a purely Chilean "affair" if it is contemplated that hundreds of millions of dollars of American investments are to be confiscated? Is it purely a Chilean affair if

the country becomes a base for revolutionary activities against its neighbors?

What if a country's government is being arantly subsidized by the Soviet Union? Is it then—and only then—the responsibility of the United States to grant counterbalancing aid? Are we in fact prepared to retreat so completely from the inaugural ideal of John F. Kennedy ("We shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty...") as to stop any clandestine effort to help our friends in other countries to help themselves?

## Washington Addiction to Distortion

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—In all the frantic discussion these last 10 days about the Nixon pardon, one interesting question has barely been addressed. There has been endless speculation and comment about Mr. Nixon's condition, President Ford's leadership capacity and the influence operating in today's White House.

But not much has been said about what the Washington reaction reveals about the character and climate of this capital. And that is, all things considered, perhaps the biggest cover-up of all.

What it shows, I am afraid, is that this political community is as hopelessly addicted to the distortion and misaffiliation of the President and the presidency as it has ever been—that, in this fundamental sense, it has learned nothing at all from the painful experience of the past decade.

There is no question, obviously, that a president issuing a blanket pardon to his predecessor is big news—especially when the action comes in dramatic fashion on a Sunday morning, with no advance preparation and no very thorough explanation.

But the alarms that went off inside the heads of journalists and politicians here made it sound like a declaration of war had been issued or a man from Mars had just landed. Newspaper staffs were assembled, instant TV specials rushed on the air, and every press secretary on Capitol Hill went racing for his mimeograph machine.

#### Overreaction

To a journalist on assignment halfway across the continent, the Washington reaction betrayed, at least in part, an emotional backlash to a self-induced high. The press was betrayed, not by the real Gerald Ford, but by the mythical super-president created by the press's own artifice during the previous months.

As has been said here before, the Ford succession offered the

Washington press corps the opportunity to get the presidency back into human focus, by accepting him as the quite ordinary, unpretentious working politician he is, and by covering his official actions, rather than glorifying his private life. Instead of that, what we produced was a tidal wave of guff about the euphoric of dancing parties in the East Room, poolside picnics at television correspondents' homes and the internationally famous toasted-English-muffin caper.

Despite this flood of puffery, most Americans were able to make quite sensible judgments about their new President. The day before the pardon, interviewing voters in a barometer precinct in Denver, one heard complimentary remarks about the personality of Mr. Ford and his apparent desire to be open and candid in his dealings. But when one asked those voters if they planned to support him in 1978, nearly everyone said, "It depends on how he does between now and then."

#### Just One Man

That common-sense view seems to escape us in Washington. We are congenitally incapable of getting it into our heads that the President is just another politician who ought to be viewed with tolerant skepticism as a human being, and be judged over some reasonable length of time on the basis of the inevitable successes and failures of public policy for which he can be held to account.

Instead, we seem determined to take him with us on a roller-coaster ride—elevating him to paragon status for no good reason and then condemning him utterly when, in our view, he makes his first mistake.

Above all else, we seem unable to broaden our view beyond the White House and let people know the government is larger and more complex than one man.

The result of that tunnel vision is that far worse examples of irresponsible behavior go by unheeded and unchecked every day in Washington than those presidential aberrations that preoccupy us.

Why is it, for example, that almost no one has pointed out that most of those same senators and representatives who have been wailing indignantly about the Nixon pardon were so conspicuously silent during the previous months, when the special prosecutor looked to Capitol Hill for guidance on whether he should proceed with the Nixon case?

Why are those who are so vocally insistent on equal treat-

## John Dornberg From Bonn:

'Instead of acting like a s appointed policeman enforcing the law on his neighbors, the German is helping them to flaunt

BONN—A strange thing happened to me on the way to the railway station the other day. The German, I discovered, is no longer what he used to be. He has lost his traditional respect for law, order and state authority. Moreover, instead of acting like a self-appointed policeman enforcing the law on his neighbors, he is helping them to flaunt it.

I had called a cab in Munich to rush me downtown to catch a train to Bonn. As we drove along a wide residential street the cabbie suddenly shouted: "Radar." He pointed to an inconspicuous-looking mini-bus parked on the other side of the avenue with what appeared like a TV set mounted on its front bumper.

At first I thought he had been clocked. But he quickly explained that the speed trap was for traffic coming the other way which would not be able to see the radar rig, linked to a camera, on the front of the bus.

And explaining that, he pulled over to the curb about 100 yards past the checkpoint, got out and began rummaging in his trunk. Triumphantly he emerged with an old piece of cardboard on which he scribbled the word RADAR with a felt pen. Then, taking two empty beer bottles, he crossed the street and gleefully propped up the sign at curbside for approaching motorists to see.

#### Speed Trap

His act of defiance was but one skirmish in hundreds, if not thousands, between burghers and cops in this city's "speed trap war."

The war, it seems, has been going on since February when police acquired new mobile radar units and data processing equipment with which to locate speeders and automatically fine them. DM 100 and up.

But it did not become public until several weeks ago when police announced proudly that in one month alone—July—some 210,000 cars (equal to about the total number registered here) had been surreptitiously clocked and

that 25,000 of them had caught exceeding the limit by 10 kilometers an hour. What's more, Reinhold Precht, the traffic police announced he was seeking authorization to take legal action against those who warn of traps ahead.

"That," thundered BfL state secretary in the Ministry of Interior, "is a step toward totalitarianism." Totalitarian or not, not, Rupperecht seems making good on his threat. On one street recent of motorists were picked fined DM 5 on the spot for flagging their lights at cars to warn them of trap ahead.

"They were fined," spokesman insisted, "not for warning about traps but for blinding the eyes of other drivers which is illegal within."

"Ridiculous," said Eugen Jaeger, a Bavarian legislator. "No one has fined for blinding the eyes." One motorist, disco mobile radar unit in his house, parked his own car ahead of it so as to camera's observation. He ordered him to move, he refused they called truck to haul his away.

Another man, caught up a huge hand-painted sign, was arrested for being drunk in a blood test at the precinct showed not so much as of alcohol in his system police released him.

What riles motorists the traps in Munich without advance notice usually on wide thorough where a faster flow would be desirable, they are deliberately ca-

One radar team, to set itself up across from my office window four hours the other used a white sedan to hide the equipment and the appearance of a engine trouble.

The same unit, using technique, has been over Munich.

Moreover, the sus growing that the purp campaign is less to prevent than to fill municipal. A haul of DM 2.5 million month is not bad.

#### Robbery

"Why, it's a modern highway robbery," said censed driver who reach parked bill for DM 6.90 in "administrative."

The war is being only on the streets, newspaper columns, racy Abendzeitung has at least one story, on a casual an entire pag controversy each day August.

The staid Sueddeutsche inaugurated a "traffic" and invited readers to view. Within one we coiled 153 letters, of defended the right to motorists, 87 supported view and the remainder decisive.

The argument seems down to the question warning drivers is a obstruction of justice attempt to prevent a crime happens."

"Just as every citizen try to prevent a theft committed," said one lawyer, "so he should prevent motorists from the speed limit. If him of a radar check is in effect slowing it down. What's wrong? A municipal court hinted that a law p warnings would be a tion."

While the debate coes does the radar war. E mky ultimately be re raises some questions. Germans. Are these disciplined people who say: "Ich tue mir nichts an—ich tue mir nichts an."



A milestone in watchmaking history.

# The electronic Omega Megaquartz 2'400: the first wristwatch to be officially endorsed as a "Marine Chronometer".



63 days of tests have redefined the notion of time.

Translated from "La Suisse Horlogère" of April 4, 1974, official organ of the Swiss Chamber of Watchmaking.

"In view of the extraordinary performances of the Megaquartz 2'400, two of these timepieces were submitted to the Neuchâtel Observatory to pass the very demanding tests of a Marine Chronometer.

They passed the tests with ease and Omega is now in possession of two Marine Chronometer certificates. This is a world premiere in watchmaking.

In fact, to date no wristwatch had received this endorsement, which was reserved until now for larger timepieces.

The results obtained by the two watches were far superior to the Observatory criteria. To quote an example, the variation allowed by the Neuchâtel Observatory for the rate-resumption is  $\pm 1.5$  seconds. The two watches obtained a result of 0.005 and 0.003 of a second respectively."

years. It follows that its accuracy should be maintained over the same length of time. After all, there is little purpose in breaking precision records if slight shocks or weak magnetic influences can disturb the correct timekeeping of a watch. Omega precision and dependability

are one and the same thing. For example, before leaving the factory the movement of an Omega electronic watch has passed more than 1,000 controls. The Megaquartz 2'400 has also been tested to withstand a shock equivalent to 5,000 times the force of gravity.

1. Omega Megaquartz 2'400. High-frequency quartz-resonator watch. Splits each second into 2,359,296 parts. The world's most accurate wristwatch.  
2. Omega Time Computer. (In the USA and Canada known as the Omega Digital.) Quartz-resonator watch with digital time display.

## A Marine Chronometer: the very image of precision and reliability.

A Marine Chronometer is one of the key instruments used in navigation. Human lives may depend on its function and precision. It must therefore be absolutely trustworthy, and so the tests Marine Chronometers must pass are merciless.

So far a Marine Chronometer was a bulky instrument whose movement could reach 90 cubic inches. Measuring only about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a cubic inch, the movement of the Megaquartz 2'400 is about 300 times smaller and gives the same dependability; in fact, it goes far beyond the standard demanded.

## The secret of the exceptional precision of the Megaquartz 2'400.

Given that it is also regular, the more rapid the "beat" of a watch, the greater is its precision. In the Megaquartz 2'400, a wafer-thin quartz-crystal resonator vibrates 2,359,296 times a second. This kind of frequency, together with the new resources of micro-electronics, is one of the decisive factors which gives this fascinating watch its unprecedented accuracy.

## Dependability matching precision.

Provided its battery is changed once a year, an electronic watch will work autonomously for many

## Special features.

Important features of the Omega Megaquartz 2'400 include a device for synchronization with an official time signal, and a special magnetic clutch - a time-zone changer - for international traveling.

These features all contribute to the individuality of the Megaquartz 2'400, making it truly exclusive.

## The Megaquartz 2'400: distinguished leader of the Omega electronic range.

The Omega Megaquartz 2'400 Marine Chronometer is unique. It sets new standards for the electronic watch. And it is not alone in the Omega collection. Here may be found watches using the most sophisticated electronic systems: sonic resonators, quartz-crystal resonators and solid state with digital readout.

The choice of systems and styles offered by Omega and the price range of their electronic models is unequalled in the watch industry.

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Omega has a service network that extends to 156 countries. At the same time that it perfected its electronic watches, Omega developed sophisticated service equipment for its dealers. Each electronic Omega is covered by the Omega International Guarantee.



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**THE EXORCIST**  
Screenplay by WILLIAM FRIEDKIN

ELLEN BURSTYN • MAX VON SYDOW • LEE J. COBB • KITTY WINN • JACK MACGOWRAN  
JASON MILLER • LINDA BLAIR • Produced by WILLIAM PETER BLATTY • Directed by WILLIAM FRIEDKIN  
Screenplay by WILLIAM PETER BLATTY based on his novel From Warner Bros. A Warner Communications Company

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**FASHION**  
**The Shawls**  
**Appearing**  
**In Paris**

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 17 (UPI)—With the last days of fall sunshine, street fashions are still neither here nor there. Yet, one trend is breaking out all over town: shawls.

Shawls have been lurking in the background for a number of years. One can trace them to London where young women have been wearing them over jeans and long skirts with that independent, nonestablishment British spirit. In Paris, shawls have been around too but less obviously. One saw them mostly on young actresses who found them handy during rehearsals.

Saint Laurent made a floor-length shawl for his boutiques a year ago but it went unnoticed. In a more flamboyant spirit, Frederic Castet did a beautiful fringed white mink shawl for Dior this season. Karl Lagerfeld also had shawls made of chestnut ermine for Fendi furs in Rome.

**Ready-to-Wear**

But the cozy, honest-to-goodness wool shawl was introduced to the French scene by the ready-to-wear designers and most notably by those specializing in

knits, especially Dorothee Bis and Kenzo (Jap.).

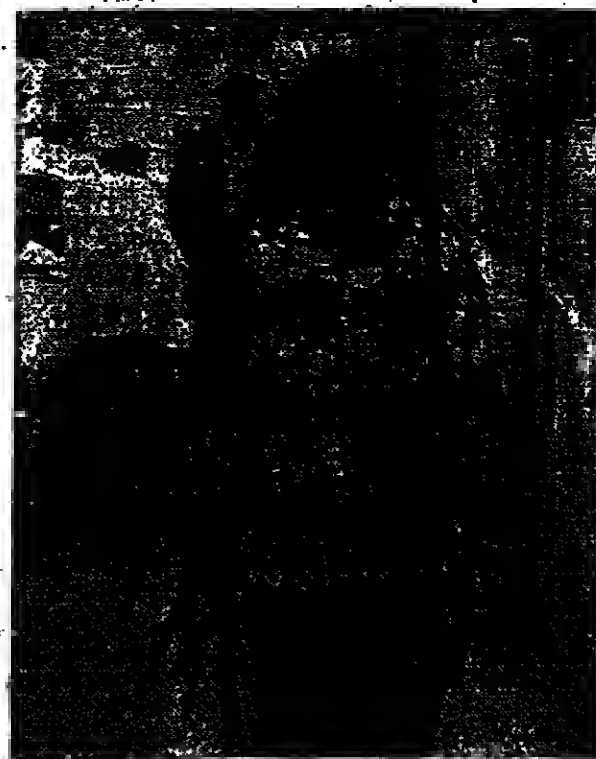
At Dorothee Bis, owner Elle Jacobson makes no bones about having a serious rapport with British fashions. So it follows

that he was early with the shawl idea. Last year, Dorothee launched a flower-embroidered black shawl that went very well. This fall, they have two versions, both in solid colored wool. One is

short, the other falls to the floor in a poncho effect. The colors are this season's nondescript—burgundy, slate blue, dark green and all the neutral colors.

At best, shawls are comfortable

and more romantic than they should be. But they should be hand care; they should bear a "for young only" C the results can be sign grandmotherly.



SIPA Press  
**SAMPLES**—Some of the shawls to be seen in the streets of Paris—long, or short, but invariably in somber colors. The flower-embroidered shawl, at left, is one of last year's designs.

**New Worry for Parents: The Evel Knievel Gam**

By Georgia Dulles

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (UPI)—They tried to be like Evel Knievel, who tried to fly over the Snake River, but they landed abruptly in a hospital here.

Doctors reported last week that two boys 8 and 12 years old were seriously injured, and that a number of others within that age range received minor injuries in bicycle stunts inspired by Mr. Knievel's widely publicized motorcycle and sky-cycle exploits.

After talks with the young patients and their parents, authorities at Babies Hospital noted a dangerous pattern to the stunts: The boys are building crude wooden ramps, pedaling their bicycles up the ramps, then trying to catapult over a line of trash cans.

A check of other hospitals produced only two reports of cases of serious injuries to boys "playing Evel Knievel" on bicycles.

At Babies Hospital, however, Dr. Russell Ames, director of the pediatric ambulatory care division, characterized the stunts as "widespread."

**Saw It on TV**

"The kids are really caught up in the Evel fever," Dr. Ames said. "The television night just before he made his big jump, showing him jumping over 10 trucks or whatever he does, and this is what the kids are trying to imitate."

Michael Coleman was among those who tried and failed. A venturesome 12-year-old, Michael was admitted to the hospital with a perforated intestine caused while playing Evel with friends.

According to Dr. Roger MacMillan, the assistant attending surgeon, Michael's misadven-

tures began when the home-made ramp collapsed, pitching him forward onto the bicycle's handlebars.

"Michael likes to do daring things and exciting things," said Mrs. Anthony Coleman, his mother, who has two other sons, 11 and 14.

Calling the motorcycle stuntman, "the big thing with the kids here," Mrs. Coleman noted that, shortly after recovering from the shock of Michael's accident, she learned that his younger brother had made an earlier jump.

"Nothing happened. He made it," said Mrs. Coleman with a long sigh. "And they definitely won't do it again. In fact, I haven't seen the boys go near their bikes since Michael's been hurt."

Apparently, the message didn't get across in the hospital's other major "Evel Knievel" case. This involved an 8-year-old boy, operated on for a ruptured liver.

The boy's get-well gifts included a number of games, toys and banners from the Evel Knievel line, according to a horrified Dr. MacMillan.

"So rather than suppressing the whole thing," he said, "these people were actually reinforcing it."

**Not the End**

Although the serious cases remain isolated ones, and although the canyon jump was billed as a grand finale, doctors fear they have not heard the last of Evel Knievel by a long shot.

Indeed, they say that Mr. Knievel's appearance on the television screen only strengthened the boys' belief that he is a "macho" hero, a real-life extension of the plastic figure on the motorcycle they play with. A few have actually introduced themselves to Babies Hospital pediatricians as "Evel Knievel."

"I saw one case, a 17-year-old boy who was trying, in a

very serious tone, to his mother that he could out the clinic winds Ames said. "The boy sa Knievel did it, and h got hurt."

Even some parents be encouraging the d fantasy, said Dr. Ames a week of patching children's scrapes, cu bruises.

"They think it's a cute," he explained. "I get that the reality of it is beyond a 7-year really feels he can fly. must be made aware potential dangers an their children. We stave off some of i juries."

Dr. MacMillan was concerned. "I'm sure to see more of these i injuries," he said, ad since the stunts req building of platforms, ents should be able the boys in time.

**PARIS FILMS****Murder and Mayhem**  
**Dominate Screen**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Crime is rampant on the Parisian screens these days. "Marseilles Contract" is about narcotics traffic. In "Thunderbolt and Lightfoot," hoodlums double-cross each other in search of hidden loot. In "Gold," there is a murderous struggle for control of South African mines, and in "Verdict," a judge's wife is held hostage to alter the course of a trial.

André Cayatte, author-director of "Verdict," was a Parisian attorney before turning to the cinema. He knows the intricacies of legal procedure, the criminal and domestic courts, and the psychology of judges, lawyers, juries and prisoners. His reproduction of them is almost always persuasive, and in his scenarios he usually argues a case with convincing skill.

His early "Nous Sommes Tous des Assassins" remains an impassioned plea against capital punishment. In "Le Via Condugale," he amusingly recounted an incompatible couple seeking a divorce, picturing their marital troubles, first as remembered by the husband and then as recalled by the wife.

"Verdict" (at the Berlitz, the Gaumont Ambassade and the Chmy Palace) is something different again—a suspense thriller. A youth is on trial for the murder of a girl and the veteran judge before whom he stands is harshly prejudiced against him. The boy's mother instigates the kidnapping of the judge's ailing wife. The ransom she asks is the acquittal of the son. The mother's

maneuver, however, brings disaster to all.

Cayatte, telling two stories simultaneously—that of the crime and that of the consequences of the crime—has manipulated their interplay dexterously and given probable shape to the principal figures of his script, casting them most happily.

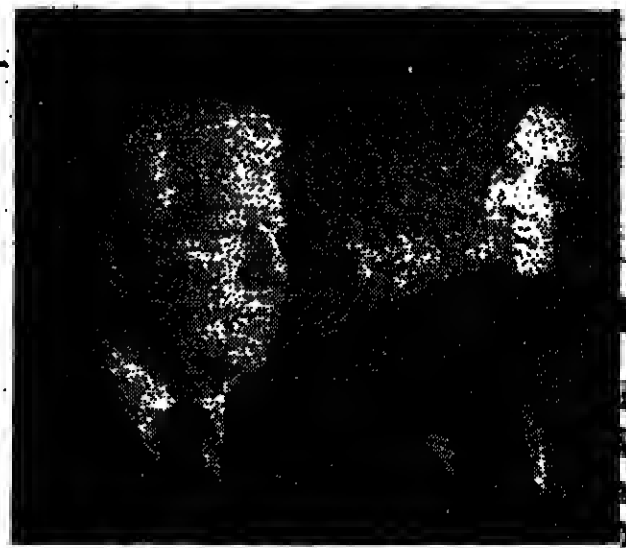
It is rumored that Jean Gabin is contemplating retirement. His withdrawal would be a staggering blow to the French cinema; indeed, to international cinema. Who else today could portray Cayatte's crusty old jurist with such seasoned mastery? His is a characterization of size and strength, one of the finest performances in his long career.

Sophia Loren rises to the challenge of the difficult role of the mother to display unexpected histrionic versatility, and Michel Albertini, as the son resentful of smothering maternal devotion, makes an auspicious debut.

That the film is a director's medium is aptly illustrated when one compares "Gold" (at the Marignan in English) with "Marseilles Contract" across the Champs-Élysées (at the Émirage in English).

The basic materials of "Gold" offer by far the more inviting opportunities. It was shot in South Africa so that the scene itself provides some novelty. It deals, though gingerly, with the white man's exploitation of the mines, manned by black labor.

Peter Hunt, the director, has, alas, neglected the potentialities



Jean Gabin and Sophia Loren in "Verdict"

of the situation, serving up instead a tired story about an honest engineer in love with the unhappy wife of a shady member of the firm's managing board.

The background is used as a sub-travogue and in an effort to do something at the last minute, the movie turns into a "disaster film" with the flooding of the mine by the villain. Susannah York, otherwise an excellent actress, is its heroine. Roger Moore, the new James Bond, is the hero. Bradford Dillman its principal heavy and RAY Milland reappears as the leading lady's gruff but kindly father. John Gielgud is also briefly seen as a cynical president of the company's London office.

Robert Parrish, who directed "Marseilles Contract," has had long and fruitful training in movie making. He began at 12, playing a drummer boy in "The Divine Lady" and later was a cutter at RKO when Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane" was being edited. He has profited by his experience and out of a routine cops-and-drug-traffickers melodrama has extracted a competent and attention-holding motion picture. Among his actors are Anthony Quinn, James Mason, Michael Caine, Maurice Ronet and Catherine Bouvel. Among his nonactors are the journalists Pierre Salinger, Sam

White and Gens Mod the novelist James J are shown playing po

After the violence counts of criminals is soothing to find bland and gentle, as nieres Flencalies." The arrival at Le Marais is an exercise in quietism. It is simple, serene, a sort of rest last days of an aged their long life together to a conclusion, face resignation. Jean-Pierre direction has a touch as has the acting of M deau and Leo Gagne, fading couple.

**Accident-Prone Suffer Conflict A Study Report**

CHICAGO, Sept. 17—Accident-prone people in conflict with authority involved in the accident attention and sympathy to an article in the issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Manuel Rodale, there are accident-prone individuals and they tend sexual conflicts, a his rate and frequent of jobs.

They are adventure sible and aggressive says. Under stress, they are quick to get at odds with authority.

An accident-prone D comes even more sure mishaps through bored liness and frustration, steln believes. Often worry or anxiety an accident.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1974

Page 9

Yamini Denies Saudi Oil Price Rise

By Richard Eder

ON, Sept. 17 (NYT).—Arabian Petroleum Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamini said today that he had informed oil executives last June in oil prices but added he did not conflict with Arabia's desire to see the oil go down generally.

Yamini was answering about reports published that his country had the price of "participations" at 93 per cent of post-1973 prices. "Participations" is the share in the Saudi government's oil production.

Yamini said that the price of oil is too high. He said the Saudi government's policy of keeping oil prices at the same level as other oil states.

Arabia has maintained a price of oil is too high. He said the Saudi government's policy of keeping oil prices at the same level as other oil states.

Not Two-Faced  
Yamini said that the price of oil is too high. He said the Saudi government's policy of keeping oil prices at the same level as other oil states.

Brokers to Join  
Yamini said that the price of oil is too high. He said the Saudi government's policy of keeping oil prices at the same level as other oil states.

Arabs Said to Lend \$1 Billion to Japan  
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London, addressed a meeting of the Royal Institute for International Affairs on the general subject of oil policy. Despite an expected drop in the rate of growth of demand for oil—the 7.5 per cent annual growth of the past 10 years would drop to a 2 to 3 per cent annual growth in the next decade, he predicted—there was little chance of the price dropping unless there were "coordinated efforts in that direction."

New Price Basis  
He expected, he said, that there will be new tax and royalty increases starting next January and continuing "on a gradual basis."

He urged that in the future it would be necessary to have

close consultation between oil producing countries and oil-consuming countries to coordinate a global economic policy that would include questions of price, rate of exploitation and the use to which the vast increased oil revenues would be put to.

In using these revenues, he said, the first priority would be to invest in an industrial infrastructure for the oil producers. The second priority would be assistance to other developing nations, particularly the Muslim states. Investment in the developed industrial nations would come third, he said, and would be linked to these nations' willingness to assist the oil producers economically and technologically.

Priority Use of Oil Money Is Development, Arab Says

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ).—The Arab oil countries want to use their surplus revenues to set up joint ventures with multinational firms to industrialize their own countries and are not interested in projects aimed at simply lending their funds to oil-consuming countries.

The statement was made by Abdulatif al-Hamad, director general of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, at a conference here today sponsored by Bankers Trust.

He said that Kuwait and other Arab countries are particularly anxious to encourage direct investment in their own countries and that multinational firms offering such projects could be the main recipient of oil-producers' investments.

"Other than oil, we only have desert. Obviously, we need to build industries and the infrastructure to support them before our oil resources run out by the end of the century," Mr. al-Hamad said.

Suggestions that oil-producing countries channel their revenues into loans to the oil-consuming states through international institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund, appear to have a low priority.

This idea was proposed again today at the conference being held here to commemorate the

50th anniversary of Bankers Trust Co. in London.

William Moore, chairman of the bank, said for example that the IMF or the Bank for International Settlements could be used to recycle the surplus oil revenues.

George Ball, former U.S. under secretary of state and now a partner of Lehman Brothers, proposed that a separate institution be set up to finance oil imports through issuance to the oil producers of a perpetual debenture similar to Britain's consols.

Not Interested  
Mr. al-Hamad indicated, however, that the oil-producing states with big surplus revenues such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi are not particularly interested in such ideas.

Mr. al-Hamad said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) quadrupled crude oil prices partly to discourage wasteful consumption of a scarce and limited resource.

A related consideration, he explained, was that oil producers have been receiving payment in financial assets whose purchasing power has been diminishing because of a decline in exchange rates and an increase in inflation.

"Petrodollars should be used for achieving a higher and better balanced world economy, not just for financing consumption," Mr. al-Hamad said.

sent the dollar to its lowest point on the Tokyo exchange market in seven weeks. In moderately heavy trading, the dollar fell from 300 yen at today's opening to 296.50 at the close.

Before today's rally, the value of the yen had been on the decline since last June, under pressure from 18 straight months of deficits in Japan's balance of payments.

The deficits, which are expected to total between \$5 billion and \$6 billion for the year, are in measure due to the enormous increase in the price of oil. Japan must import all of the oil it uses and by most calculations will pay between \$18 billion and \$21 billion for oil this year.

To meet these high costs, the Japanese have been borrowing heavily abroad this year, first on the Eurodollar market and more recently in the United States.

According to the account in today's Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan's leading economic journal, the loan from Saudi Arabia will be provided in two \$600-million installments this September and October.

The loan, for a five-year period, will carry an interest rate of 10.5 per cent, the newspaper said. It added that further sizable borrowing was also under discussion with Saudi Arabia.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Volvo to Acquire Control of DAF

DAF, the only car maker in the Netherlands, has agreed in principle for Volvo of Sweden to acquire a majority interest in DAF Car. The firms hope final agreement can be reached by the end of this year for the past to become operational Jan. 2, 1975. Volvo has had a 33 per cent interest in DAF Car since 1972, and talks in recent months have centered on the Swedish car maker increasing its participation to 75 per cent. The agreement only concerns the car part of the DAF group and not other divisions including DAF Trucks, in which International Harvester of the United States has a 33 per cent interest. DAF says the Dutch government backs closer cooperation with Volvo. The sales operations of the two companies have been integrated in the Netherlands and parts of Scandinavia for some time.

Rolls Gets Boeing to Extend Project

Rolls Royce (1971) Ltd. chairman Sir Kenneth Keith says he has persuaded Boeing to continue work on the project to use RB-211-54 engines until he meets Boeing officials on Friday. This follows last week's statement by Boeing that it decided to shelve plans to use the updated 534 version of Rolls' RB-211 engine in 747 jumbo jets. Sir Kenneth flies to the United States Wednesday for talks with both Lockheed, which uses the RB-211 in its TriStars, and Boeing. The British government has linked the possible provision of around \$40 million of production finance to the winning of firm airline orders for the engine.

Alberta Gas Leaves Study Group

Alberta Gas Trunk Line Co. is withdrawing from the 26-company consortium which is studying plans to build a \$5-billion, 2,500-mile pipeline to carry Alaskan and Canadian Arctic natural gas to southern markets mostly in the

United States. Robert Blair, president of Alberta Gas Trunk, indicates the gas-gathering and transmission concern would incorporate a separate company, which could build an all-Canadian pipeline that would not require gas volumes from Alaska's Prudhoe Bay to be profitable. Mr. Blair, who only last month proposed an all-Canadian pipeline as an alternative to the larger and more expensive Alaskan-Canadian project, says that "complete withdrawal (from the study group) was needed to harden the final decisions . . . of expediting complete definition and commencement of the (pipeline) project, which it now seems Canada will need sooner than expected." He has supported a pipeline proposal to tap McKenzie delta and Bearfoot basin gas reserves in the Canadian Northwest Territories for Canadian markets at a cost of about \$3.25 billion. Alberta Gas Trunk, which has consistently supported any pipeline from the Arctic connecting with existing transmission facilities in southern Canada, was apparently rebuffed last year when the consortium decided its 48-inch line would run directly to the U.S. border. The Alberta Gas proposal involved a 42-inch line that would connect with existing facilities, including its own, and require expansion of these lines.

Peru, U.S. Agree on Pipeline

Peru's state oil agency Petroperu and three U.S. firms have signed an agreement for the construction of a 530-mile Andean oil pipeline with an investment of \$142 million. The U.S. firms are Williams Cos., Sedco Construction and a subsidiary of Halliburton. The U.S. group will build the first and second parts of the pipeline from San Jose de Saraguro to near Montenegro. Petroperu will sign during the week another contract for the construction of the last two parts of the pipeline with an Italian-Argentinian consortium with an investment of about \$50 million.

Dutch Philips Strengthens Tie to U.S. Unit

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ).—Philips, the huge Dutch electronics concern, is beginning to strengthen its ties with its distant subsidiaries—and in particular its U.S. unit, North American Philips, a New York

diversified electronics and pharmaceutical company.

Two weeks ago, North American Philips suddenly felt its strings tugged by its parent in the form of a bold, unfriendly bid for all shares of Magnavox Co. Without any pretensions, Philips identified itself as the money (as much as \$160.3 million) and the brains behind the move, with its U.S. puppet serving as an intermediary.

By thus asserting itself, many observers believe, Philips is gearing up a policy under which it will draw more and more authority back to headquarters in Eindhoven, and leave less and less decision-making in the hands of its subsidiaries.

In doing this, it is expected to assume a much more aggressive stance in international markets. Such a stance, observers feel, could well reverse the fortunes of Magnavox should Philips' bid, which has been extended to Oct. 1, be successful.

In the Netherlands, Philips executives decline to discuss the matter, explaining that their comments would violate securities regulations. Officers at North American Philips and at Magnavox gave similar responses to requests for interviews.

Drifting Behind  
Other sources, however, including some within these companies, interpret Philips' assertive move as a response to the uncomfortable recognition by management that it badly needed a foothold in the U.S. consumer electronics market, that it was being left in the wake of Japanese firms.

Though Philips controls some 20 per cent of the European color-television market, North American Philips has no share of the U.S. market.

"U.S. industry probably looks a lot more attractive to Philips now because of the consolidation taking place," says one securities analyst who has followed the situation. "At the same time, Philips may feel it needs to be a lot more competitive worldwide." In 1973, 72 per cent of Philips' total sales were in Europe.

Some observers trace the un-

diversified electronics and pharmaceutical company.

Two weeks ago, North American Philips suddenly felt its strings tugged by its parent in the form of a bold, unfriendly bid for all shares of Magnavox Co. Without any pretensions, Philips identified itself as the money (as much as \$160.3 million) and the brains behind the move, with its U.S. puppet serving as an intermediary.

By thus asserting itself, many observers believe, Philips is gearing up a policy under which it will draw more and more authority back to headquarters in Eindhoven, and leave less and less decision-making in the hands of its subsidiaries.

In doing this, it is expected to assume a much more aggressive stance in international markets. Such a stance, observers feel, could well reverse the fortunes of Magnavox should Philips' bid, which has been extended to Oct. 1, be successful.

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gency of an entrance into the American market to Philips' new VLP videodisc player, a cartridge playback system that works through a conventional color television set.

"This is going to eventually replace the television market," says Gary Reich, a technology analyst at Dreyfus & Co. "With Magnavox, Philips will be able to introduce worldwide their cartridge television system, and everyone else is going to be a loser."

The fact that RCA Corp. has a videodisc system of its own ready for marketing makes Philips' need for a U.S. outlet all the more pressing.

Some observers see Philips moving into other sectors. One analyst says, "They're very anxious to get into the semiconductor market in the United States. I wouldn't be surprised to see them, after they consummate the Magnavox deal, picking up a semiconductor company—a major semiconductor company. It's a matter of buy or die."

Optimism on Bank Rate Pushes N.Y. Prices Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (IHT).—Spurred by hints that bank prime interest rates may be coming down soon, New York Stock Exchange prices rose sharply today despite a late burst of profit-taking.

Part of the gain, which stretched the market's winning streak to two sessions, also appeared to be the result of scattered bargain hunting following steep losses recently.

Through most of the morning, the market's advance seemed to be shaping up as one of the most explosive of the year. But profit-taking chopped off more than half the gain.

Adding to the prime rate speculation was a comment from Chase Manhattan Bank chairman David Rockefeller that, if current short-term interest rate trends continue, a 10 per cent prime rate is likely by year-end. Mr. Rockefeller presented his view at a bankers conference in Canada.

Major banks are quoting a prime rate—that charged large business borrowers—at a record high of 12 per cent.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 9 points to 648.78. It was ahead over 18 points at its high of the day and jumped 12.59 points yesterday.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 1,170 to 303, and volume totaled 13.73 million shares compared with 18.37 million shares yesterday.

Gold mining shares were among the most active and ran counter to the market's rally. ASA fell 6 to 67 3/4, Campbell Redlake ended at 26 1/8, off 2 1/4, Home stake Mining 39 1/2, down 3, and Dome Mines 40, off 2. The price of gold bullion fell sharply on European markets.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.98 to 64.13. The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter rose 0.19 to 57.19.

In money-market action the overnight call money rate has started to materialize now that the September tax date has passed.

Rates on 90-day paper eased between 15 and 20 basis points today, widening the differential on 120-day paper to between 30 and 35 basis points.

In the bond market, corporates were quietly firm, adding up to 1/8 point, following the fairly enthusiastic reception of the month's major issue, \$225 million of South Central Bell debentures.

Government coupons, however, failed to retain yesterday's gains in the absence of any solid support, and closed with losses ranging to 1/4 point in the short and medium dates and 1/2 point in the longer maturities.

In Chicago, soybeans finished down their 20 cents a bushel daily limit in five nearby months with others off 16 1/2 cents.

Corn futures also dropped, with spot September closing 7 cents a bushel down and distant months unchanged. However, wheat closed at day's highs for gains of 16 to 19 cents a bushel.

German GNP Grows 1.3% In Half Year

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's gross national product rose 1.3 per cent in real terms during the first half from the 1973 period, down sharply from the year-to-year rise of 6.1 per cent in the first six months of 1973, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

Real GNP, that is after eliminating the effects of higher prices, rose 5.3 per cent in all 1973.

The statistics office said nominal GNP in the first half of 1974 gained 7 per cent from the year-earlier period to 479 billion deutsche marks. Nominal GNP in the first half of 1973 was up 12.3 per cent.

Fees in the first six months of this year were up around 5 1/2 per cent from the like 1973 period, the statistics office said. Productivity, as measured by real gross domestic product per worker, rose only 2.5 per cent—against a rise of 6 per cent in the year-ago period. The number of gainfully employed persons dropped 1 per cent in the latest half, as growth slowed.

The statistics office also reported that wholesale prices rose 0.3 per cent in August to 144.2 on the 1962-based index. The index is now up 15.5 per cent from August 1973.

Company Report

Fillmore Co.  
First Quarter 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions) 263.8 208.9  
Profits (millions) 6.59 3.28  
Per Share ..... 1.17 0.59  
\* Excludes 47 cents a share from discontinued operations.

THE DREYFUS OFFSHORE TRUST N. V. (i. l.)

Shareholders of The Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V. ("Offshore") have become Shareholders of The Dreyfus International Investment Fund N.V. ("Intercontinental"), effective September 16, 1974, in accordance with a plan of reorganization approved by Offshore Shareholders on April 1, 1974. Intercontinental is an open-end mutual fund incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands Antilles and managed by Dreyfus Management International Limited, Nassau, Bahamas Islands.

Effective September 16, 1974, the holder of each outstanding share of offshore common stock has been credited, on a pro rata basis, with .739 shares of Intercontinental Common Stock. According to the reorganization agreement, offshore transferred its assets or rights thereto, excluding a cash reserve as provision for liabilities, to Intercontinental on July 16, 1974. Offshore then commenced dissolution and liquidation proceedings under Netherlands Antilles law.

Rights of Former Offshore Shareholders

Share certificates for Offshore Common Stock will now be treated, for all purposes, as share certificates for those shares of Intercontinental Common Stock credited to Offshore Shareholders. Although former Shareholders of Offshore are not required by law to exchange their Offshore certificates for Intercontinental certificates, they should consider the options described below in order to insure that they receive dividends declared by Intercontinental.

1. A former Offshore Shareholder may elect to have the full number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock credited to him by Offshore, including fractions of a share, held for him in an Intercontinental voluntary account at Intercontinental's Custodian, Montreal Trust Company, 15 King Street, West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Dividend reinvestment and cash payment options are available. A Shareholder who chooses to open a voluntary account may later receive share certificates from Montreal Trust Company at any time upon request. In addition, a Shareholder who establishes a voluntary account will, for one year after September 16, 1974, have the right to make purchases, at net asset value without a sales charge, of additional shares of Intercontinental Common Stock in an amount up to the number of shares of Intercontinental Common Stock credited to him by Offshore and deposited in his voluntary account.

2. If a former Offshore Shareholder prefers to receive bearer certificates of Intercontinental with dividend coupons attached, he may elect to exchange his Offshore certificates for Intercontinental certificates in denominations of 10, 100 or 500 shares. Certificates in an amount to the nearest 10 shares will be issued to him and any remaining shares of Intercontinental Common Stock (less than 10 shares) will be placed in a voluntary account at Montreal Trust Company for the benefit of the Shareholder. Alternatively, if requested, a cheque for an amount equal to the net asset value of any remaining shares of Intercontinental Common Stock (less than 10 shares) will be sent to the Shareholder. That net asset value will be determined on the date Intercontinental's assets are valued next following the date on which Montreal Trust Company receives the Offshore certificates.

A former Offshore Shareholder may, at any time and without charge, redeem his shares of Intercontinental Common Stock. Complete instructions regarding redemption procedures can be found in the prospectus of Intercontinental.

Election forms regarding the disposition of Offshore certificates for shares of Intercontinental Common Stock by former Shareholders of Offshore, along with complete instructions, and prospectuses of Intercontinental are available from the offices listed below. Former Offshore Shareholders are urged to complete these forms at their earliest convenience.

The Dreyfus International Investment Fund N.V.,  
Cloughton House, P.O. Box N-3712,  
Nassau, Bahamas Islands.  
Telex: NS224

or

Dreyfus Management International GmbH,  
Maximilianstrasse 21, 8 Munich 22, Germany.  
Telephone: (089) 230702; telex: 5/29392.



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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).



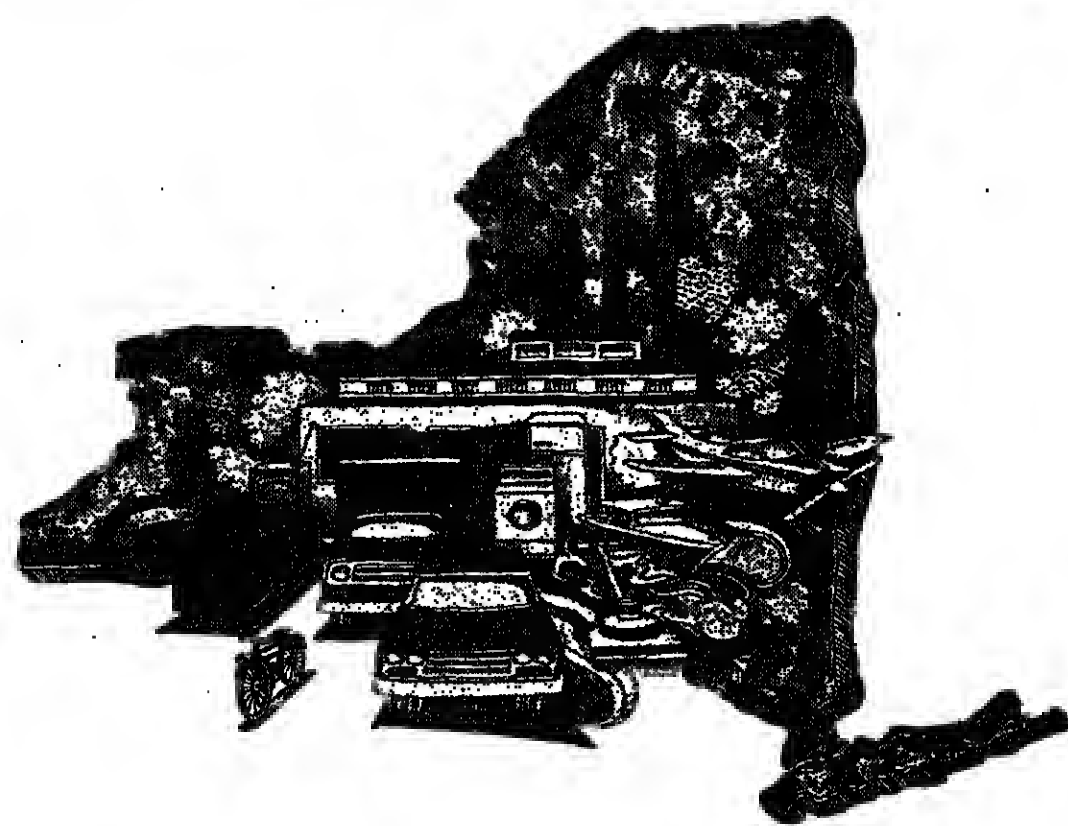




—1974—	Stocks and	Sts	Net	—1974—	Stocks and	Sts	Net	—1974—	Stocks and	Sts	Net
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